The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,258.—VOL. LXIII. THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 28th March, at her residence, Charlotte-terrace, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, the wife of CLUNES GORDON REID, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 15th March, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, CHARLES D. ALEXANDER, of Gloucestershire, England, to JANET, eldest daughter of IRVINE M'LAUGHLAN, of this city.

DEATHS.

On the 1st instant, at Duckenfield Park, Hunter River, JOHN EALES, Esq., aged 72 years.

On the 4th instant, at the residence of his mother, 485, Crown-street, Surry Hills, EWEN, youngest son of the late Mr. DUGALD MATHESON, aged 21 years.

On the 5th instant, at the residence of his mother, 83, Collins-street, Surry Hills, HENRY, fourth son of the late Mr. JOHN MULHOLLAND, aged 23 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
RANGOON,
1776 tons, 450-horse power,
N. J. Skottowe, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1871, at 11 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 17th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 18th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 25th March, 1871.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.
The splendid S. S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1500 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on THURSDAY, the 4th May, at 4 p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER.
Superior accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past thirteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.
Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.
Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, Manager.

UNITED STATES, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO.
under contract with the UNITED STATES and NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENTS.
The first vessel of this line will be dispatched as under:—
The NEVADA, 2146 tons register,
J. H. Blethem, Esq., Commander,
will leave SAN FRANCISCO on 31st March next, and will reach AUCKLAND on or about the 25th April, WELLINGTON the 28th, LYTTELTON the 29th, and PORT CHALMERS on the 30th.
Will leave PORT CHALMERS on the 6th May (calling at LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON); and leave AUCKLAND on the 12th for SAN FRANCISCO, calling at HONOLULU.
W. H. WEBB, President.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO FIJIS, VIA AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Friday at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy this morning.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Saturday, at noon. (Clears at Customs this afternoon; all bonded cargo must be shipped, and entries passed, this day.)
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, this afternoon, Thursday, at 5.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland, after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.—TO-MORROW, being GOOD FRIDAY, no goods will be received or delivered at this wharf, except perishable goods or live stock.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (THURSDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 9 p.m.; SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, twenty-four hours after arrival. C. WISEMAN, Manager. Offices—Commercial Wharf.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER direct.—The BALLINA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

NOTICE.
TO-MORROW being Good Friday, no GOODS will be delivered or received at this Wharf except perishable goods and live stock.
C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAMER to ATHOL GARDENS daily, from Circular Quay, at 6, 10.30 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Woolloomooloo, at 5.30, 11 a.m., and 3 p.m. Return tickets, sixpence.

NOTICE.—Athol Gardens STEAMER will not run TO-MORROW, Friday—grounds engaged.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship
RANGITOTO,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE, on the 13th instant, via Hokitika.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 11th instant, at 12 noon.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
The favourite steamship HERO, Thomas Logan, commander, will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf for Melbourne,
On SATURDAY, 8th instant, at 11 a.m.
Goods received free of wharfage.
For freight or passage apply to
ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
The Steamship DANDENONG,
THIS DAY,
Thursday, April 6th, at 4 p.m.
REDUCED FARES.

Return—Saloon	£6 10 0
Steerage	1 10 0

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO MONTHS by any of the COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
Melbourne Steamship Company, Struth's Wharf.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
Ditto.—Illalong, SATURDAY, at 9 p.m.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
Ditto.—Illalong, SATURDAY, at 9 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
Ditto.—Illalong, SATURDAY, at 9 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, MONDAY, at 7 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, MONDAY, at 7 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Illalong, THURSDAY, 13th instant.

EASTER EXCURSIONS.
RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES by the steamers of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, available till THURSDAY, the 13th instant.
The KEMBLA (s.) will leave the Phœnix Wharf TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at 11; also, the ILLALONG, on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, for WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, returning on the afternoon of Easter Monday.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS DAILY FOR PARRAMATTA,
Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville or Tarban, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, Subiaco.
From King-street, 7, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5; to Ryde, 6.15.
From Parramatta, 6.50, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5.
Fares to Hunter's Hill: Saloon, 1s; return, 1s 6d; steerage, 9d; return, 1s. Parramatta: Saloon, 1s 3d; return, 2s; steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d. Children, saloon return, 6d only.

LANE COVE STEAM FERRY.

	From Erskine-street.	From Fig-tree Wharf.
Monday to Friday	9.30, 1, 5, 7	7.50, 11, 3, 6
Saturday	9.30, 1.15, 4, 11 p.m.	7.50, 11, 3, 6
Sunday	10, 2.30, 6	8.30, 12, 4.30.

☞ Calling at every wharf on the HUNTER HILL side of the River.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—Alchymist, on Saturday Morning, at 8. Lime-street Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR COMMUNICATION
by steamships
YOU YANGS, DANDENONG, and MACEDON,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THIS DAY,
THURSDAY, April 6th,
at 4 P.M.,
YOU YANGS,
WEDNESDAY, April 12th,
at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
MACEDON,
MONDAY, April 17th,
at 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, WITH PASSENGERS and CARGO. The saloons are amidships.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—
S. S. YOU YANGS,
SATURDAY, April 8th, at 6 p.m.
FARES—Saloon, 10s
Steerage, 5s.
N.B.—No cargo received after 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Struth's Wharf.

EXCURSION TO MANLY BEACH.
GOOD FRIDAY.
Steamers from Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.30; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.45. Manly Beach, 12.5. Fare—Return Ticket, 1s. THOMAS HESELTON.

EXCURSION TO MANLY BEACH.
EASTER MONDAY.
Steamers— GOOLWA,
BREADALBANE
COBRA.
From Queen's Wharf, 9.30, calling at Woolloomooloo Bay, and continue running throughout the day until 2.30; last trip from Manly Beach, 6 p.m. Fare—Return ticket, 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.—To sail on or about 15th April, the A1 well-known ship STRATHDON, 1011 tons register, Robert Jamieson commander. Has the whole of her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her wool down. Has superior saloon accommodation.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The HAWKESBURY will be dispatched on the 30th April. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior saloon accommodation of this magnificent vessel.
Dr. Charles accompanies the ship as medical attendant.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain SAYERS; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—For PASSENGERS only.—The splendid AA1 new clipper ship CUMERIA, 1284 tons, Joseph Brown, commander, will sail on 8th April. The saloon cabins are fitted with berths, and all bedding and cabin furniture is provided; rate £45.
Apply to DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.; or to M. METCALFE and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship BRITISH FLAG, AA1 at Lloyd's, 1285 tons register, JAMES MILLS, commander, will have immediate dispatch.
Has excellent accommodation for saloon passengers.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—Money Wigram and Sons' renowned clipper ship SUFFOLK, 1100 tons, G. M. Miller, commander, will leave Melbourne for London positively on WEDNESDAY, April 12.
Fares:—
Saloon (according to accommodation required).

Second Cabin	£25 to £27
Third Cabin	£18 to £20
Steerage	£16

M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.
The splendid steamship SOMERSETSHIRE will sail early in June.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The clipper barque ISLAND CITY.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to JAMES MERRIMAN, Miller's Point.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The regular trader TASSO, W. E. Heard, commander, having room for a few tons light freight, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Alger's Wharf; or to
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunter-street.

FIJI, FRIENDLY, and NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.—Schooner PRINCE OF WALES. Freight or passage, E. LOWTHER, Sussex-street.

FOR FIJI and FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—The Barque RECONNAISSANCE, Captain Watson, will meet with quick dispatch. Shippers and passengers will please make their arrangements early.
Apply on board; or to
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR LYTTELTON DIRECT.
For passengers only.
The fine A1 Aberdeen clipper barque JOHN KNOX, 460 tons register, B. Jenkins, commander, will be dispatched for the above port THIS AFTERNOON (6th instant).
For passage only apply to the Captain on board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON and CO.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—For AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander, is now fast loading, and will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—GOODS RECEIVED for this vessel FREE OF WHARFAGE.

FOR BOWEN and CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The HANNAH NEWTON, loading at Commercial Wharf, having the bulk of her cargo engaged sails next week. Freight, &c., apply to J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-st.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner CIRCE, Ellis, master, now fast loading at Parbury's Wharf, sails TO-MORROW.
For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, THIS DAY, Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—COMMERCE, hourly expected. Wright's Wharf.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—☞ The clipper brig WESTERN STAR, 170 tons register, now discharging cargo from Colombo at Circular Quay, is open for Sale, or Employment to any part of the world.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter.—Schooner John Bullock, 150 tons register. WM. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SALE, Schooner SYLVANUS, coppered and copper-fastened throughout. Lying foot of Liverpool-st.

CONSIGNEES wanted, for 18 packages CARRIAGE MATERIAL, ex Emma C. Beal, from Boston, marked A & C over J G B in square. A. Tange and Co., No. 249, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Skiff DINGY, price £7. Apply J. LOMAX, Sydney Rowing Club.

NEW ZEALAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
In Liquidation.
The s.s. WELLINGTON,
365 tons, 80-horse power,
and the s.s. AHURIRI,
584 tons, 50-horse power,
will be sold by public auction, at the Office of the Company in Wellington, on
TUESDAY, 18th of April next.
The steamers are in excellent order; they are well found with the necessary bedding, plate, table linen, crockery, &c., and fit for sea at a day's notice.
Unless a private offer be received and accepted, on or before the 3rd of April (which will be duly notified), the steamers will positively be sold, as advertised, on the 18th of April.
Full information can be obtained at the Offices of the Company in Wellington.
WILLIAM ALLEN, DAVID ANDERSON, JOSEPH BURNE, } Liquidators.
3rd February, 1871.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MARRICKVILLE.—The Foundation-Stone of the New Church will be laid on EASTER MONDAY, the 10th April, at half-past 3 o'clock, by Miss HOLT, of the Warren. The Revs. John Graham, S. C. Kent, and J. G. Fraser, M.A., will take part in the proceedings. At 6 o'clock, a TEA MEETING will be held, after which a Public MEETING. Tickets may be obtained from Mr. Winks and Mr. Baker, Pitt-street; Mr. Hoare, 333, George-street; Mr. Harrison, Newtown; Mrs. Fripp, Cook's River.
Omnibuses leave Wynyard-square, 9.30, 10, 12, 12.30. Warren, 5.30 and 8.30 p.m.

LORD'S FOREST TEA MEETING.—EASTER MONDAY, at 2 o'clock p.m.—The Dean of Sydney and other ministers are expected to be present. An omnibus will leave corner of George and King streets, Sydney, at 11 o'clock. Return tickets, 2s. Admission, 1s 6d.; children, 1s.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April instant, in the Company's Office, George street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the Half-Year ended the 31st March, 1871, to ELECT a DIRECTOR in the room of FREDK. FANNING, Esq., resigned, on leaving the colony, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 5th April, 1871.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April instant, at noon, to consider the Report of the Directors to be then made, and such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Corporation.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 5th April, 1871.

MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the twenty-second ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held at the principal offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at [illegible] p.m., for the purpose of
1. Receiving the Report of the Directors on the business of the Society for the past year.
2. Electing two Directors in lieu of Edwin T. Beilby, Esq., and Professor John Smith, M.D., who retire in terms of By-law II., and both of whom are eligible for re-election.
3. Electing an Auditor, in pursuance of By-law XVII.
The retiring Directors are the only Candidates for the two seats vacant at the Board.
Dated at Sydney this 27th day of March, 1871.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
General Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Having given the requisite notice of my intention to offer myself as Candidate for the Office of Auditor at the General Meeting, to be held on the 25th of April next, I have the honour to solicit your votes and interest.
I am yours faithfully,
HENRY ISAAC WEST.
Sydney, 24th March.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).
The requisite number of shares in the above society having been applied for, the Provisional Committee hereby give notice, that the first MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY, 17th April instant. The hour and place of meeting will be duly advertised.
Persons intending to apply for shares are informed that unless their applications and deposits are received on or before the 13th instant, they will not be entitled to vote at such meeting.
CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Hon. Sec.
Sydney, 3rd April, 1871.

WOOL AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The MEETING called for Friday next, the 7th instant, has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.
(Signed) R. PEEL RAYMOND, Secretary.

WARWICK CRICKET CLUB.—Committee Meeting, This Evening at 8. Consideration: Letter Albert Club.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.
A MEETING of members of the above Club will be held in the Club Rooms, THIS EVENING, to transact business on the Homebush Meeting.
Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

ENNISKILLEN L. O. LODGE, No. 25, MEETS in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Chippendale, near Redfern, THIS EVENING.
A. BLAKENEY, W.M.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE, Day Spring Division, No. 1.—Adjourned Quarterly MEETING, THIS EVENING. Business of importance. Every member to attend.
By order W. P.,
GEO. F. MASON, R. S.

MASONIC LODGE, Newtown.—Kilwinning, No. 378, S.C.—Monthly Meeting, This Evening, 7.30.

BAPTIST UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The Autumnal MEETING will be held on MONDAY next, April 10th, at Smithfield, near Fairfield.
The morning train leaves at 9 o'clock.
ALLAN W. WEBB, Hon. Secretary.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—In consequence of the premises being required for the new street, the whole of our stock of Books and Stationery will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
F. and E. COLE,
380 and 382, George-street.

CHALLENGE TO W. GOGGERLEY, OF THE CUTTER ROOT-HOG-OR-DIE.—The WILL WATCH (ketch) shall sail his cutter for the sum of £30 to Botany and back any time he pleases to mention during this month, three days' notice being required if accepted, at JOHN WILLIAM HANCOCK'S, Hope and Anchor Hotel, Sussex-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANTHONY DALY, of Westport, Mayo, Ireland, write to your friends, who are anxious about you.

IF DOMINIC —— BAKER, lately from Goulburn, will call at once on undersigned, will oblige. H. TRUMAN, Baker, Petersham.

PAT MAGUIRE, from Killameen, County Leitrim, Ireland, about seven years ago, write to MICHAEL M'DERMOTT, Contractor, Geelong, Victoria, will hear of your brother Charles.

SELINA.—LETTER for you at Post Office, from W. D. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

No 71-41. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 4th April, 1871.
WATER SUPPLY DURING THE NIGHT.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the WATER WILL BE SUPPLIED to the City and Suburbs on the NIGHTS of FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY next.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
FRIDAY next being GOOD FRIDAY, the Board will MEET for discounts THIS DAY, at the usual hour.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.

BROWN and JONES,
246, Pitt-street,
(formerly Martyn's),
Auctioneers and General Commission Agents. Livery and Bait Stables.
DAILY SALES of Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, &c., at 11 o'clock. Every attention paid to Stock sent for sale or otherwise. Horses thoroughly broken to harness. First-class stabling, grooms, and fodder. Special conveniences for thoroughbred and imported stock. Strictly moderate charges made in all cases.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, BOTANY.—These gardens and grounds will be open to the public on the above day free of charge, and during the week. A first-class cricket ground, bowling-green, quoits.
W. C. RUST, Proprietor.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The Board will meet for the DISCOUNT of BILLS and other business on Thursday, THIS DAY, at the usual hour.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 6th April, 1871.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
BENJAMIN BRAUN begs to inform the TRADE that, having taken those very commodious premises, No. 1, Wynyard-street, lately occupied by Messrs. W. G. Whiting and Co., he will open there next week with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, having placed the WHOLE of his PRESENT open STOCK in the hands of Messrs. CHAS. MOORE and CO., for positive sale.
349, George-street, March 29.

CROWN STEAM FLOUR MILLS.—Bread and Biscuit Factory—all kinds of plain and fancy biscuits of superior quality. Families and shipping supplied on the lowest terms.
JAMES SPRING, 161, Castlereagh-street,
No. 21, King-street West.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
Parties holding Subscription Lists to the above Fund are requested to return the same, and all moneys in hand, forthwith to the Treasurers.
Subscribers who have not paid the amount of their subscriptions are also requested to remit the same without delay, in order that the fund may be closed.
E. C. WEEKES, S. D. GORDON, } Joint Hon. Treasurers.
61, Elizabeth-street, 16th January, 1871.

WELLINGTON LAND PURCHASE LOAN of £30,000.
NOTICE.—The above bonds, which fall due on 30th June next, will be retired on presentation, on or after that date, at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Sydney.
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
STEWART MURRAY, Manager.

BELGRAVE Cottage, Albion-street.—Notice.—The above is now and since 1st January last has been my address and abode. LEWIS GORDON, Sydney, 3rd April, 1871.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, a CALL of One Pound per share has been made payable at the Company's offices, 246, Pitt-street, on or before the 15th day of May next.
(Signed) R. DODWELL, Secretary.
Dated 3rd day of April, 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS AND SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.—The UNITED FARMERS' ASSOCIATED COMPANY, Brushgrove, having resolved to PLANT SEVERAL HUNDRED ACRES of SUGAR CANE, are now open to treat with capitalists up to the end of May next, for the ERECTION OF A MILL in the neighbourhood of BRUSHGROVE, CLARENCE RIVER. There are already two mills of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company erected on the river, and, during the late season, have been working successfully. All particulars can be obtained, either personally or by letter, on application to T. YOUNG, Secretary of the Farmers' Associated Company, Brushgrove, Clarence River.

AN ACCOUNT CURRENT and PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION in the Estate of John Garland, No. 10,223, showing a Dividend of 20s in £ on preferent proofs, and 17-16d in £ on concurrent proofs; also a first interim account current in the estate of Henry Parkes, No. 10,236, lie for inspection at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on the twentieth (20th) day of April instant, if not opposed.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

MOSSMAN'S BAY.—Road to fortifications open during holidays. Excellent wharfage. R. HARNETT, Sydney.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.
To the Widow and Next of Kin of THOMAS BLACK formerly of Raymond Terrace, but late of Cook's River, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Storekeeper, deceased, intestate.
GREETING:
WHEREAS it hath been represented to us in our Supreme Court of New South Wales that Thomas Black, formerly of Raymond Terrace, but late of Cook's River, near Sydney, in the said colony, storekeeper, deceased, departed this life on or about the fourth day of April instant, intestate, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits, in the said colony: We do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally, or by your proctor, before our said Court, at the Court-house, in King-street, Sydney, on the twenty-sixth day of April instant, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to shew sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should not be committed to GEORGE MOORE, of Pitt-street, in the city of Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, Warehouseman, a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness, the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this Fifth day of April, A.D. 1871.
D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.
CURTIS and GANNON, Proctors for said George Moore, 229, Pitt-street, Sydney.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION OFFICE.—This Office will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 7th instant, until MONDAY, the 10th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Council of Education,
W. WILKINS, Secretary.
Council of Education Office, Sydney, 5th April, 1871.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The Town Hall Offices will be CLOSED on Friday, Saturday, and Monday next.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

L. MOSS, Music Warehouse, 5, Hunter-street, will be CLOSED until SATURDAY EVG., 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the Undersigned will be CLOSED from THIS EVENING until TUESDAY MORNING next. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

NOTICE.—The Stores of the undersigned will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 6th, till TUESDAY, 11th instant, when business will be resumed as usual.
MYERS and CANTOR,
Vickery's-buildings, 114, Pitt-street.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO.—The Offices of the above Company will be CLOSED from THIS EVENING until TUESDAY MORNING next. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—No BUSINESS will be transacted at our warehouse and stores THIS DAY.
MYERS and SOLOMON,
542, George-street.

M'BURNEY VERSUS M'BURNEY.—The James M'Burney whose name appeared in the Police report of Tuesday last, is NOT JAMES M'BURNEY, the Baker of Darling Point.
JAMES M'BURNEY, Baker,
Darling Point.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
G. LANE, China and Glass Warehouse, from 359, George-street, to 511, George-street South.

TO SQUATTERS, Graziers, Agents, and others.—Our STEAM BOILING-DOWN WORKS at St. Mary's will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 12th instant. Arrangements can be made at the Sydney Office.
SADDINGTON and SONS,
152, Pitt-street.

HOMEBUSH RACES.
The LESSEES of the GRAND STAND and SADDLING PADDOCK beg to announce that they have made the charge for admittance as follows, and a thorough day's enjoyment may be relied upon.

Gentleman's Ticket	5s
Lady and Gentleman's ditto ..	7s 6d.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Dr. NOTT has removed from Piper-street, to Ocean-street, Woollahra, to the house lately occupied by W. D. Stewart, Esq.

BURWOOD INCORPORATION.—Inhabitants slumber on; why wake up to pay heavy taxes and increase the rents of the wealthy. The ex-mare must be an ass; avoid contagion.

IT IS REQUESTED that all CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Mr. G. J. ARMYTAGE be sent in forthwith addressed to Mrs. ARMYTAGE, Norwood, Petersham.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A LA FLORE AUSTRALIENNE.—First-class Bedrooms, with bathroom; private sitting-room, boarders.

A CARD.—Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Artificial Limbs made by C. Hertzheuser, 15, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, corner of Hunter-street and Bligh-street.

ADGER, Hairdresser, has resumed business at his late rooms, 328, George-street, over Hafer's, jeweller.

A SINGLE TOOTH, from 4s 6d. Decayed teeth extracted, or filled, 1s; misfits remodelled. Repairs done. Children's teeth regulated. Toothache cured.
C. EDWARDS, Dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

E. RAMSAY, 279, George-street, Sydney.—Insurances effected free of charge, through my agency, with the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

HENRY BUIST, Tobacconist, 101, King-street. Sole Depot for the Cosmopolitan Aromatic Mixture.

H. HAYES and CO., Tailors, 508, George-street, opposite the Police Office.

HENRY L. WEST AND CO.,
326, George-street, Sydney,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.
Investments found for Capitalists, Absentees' Business transacted, Estates wound up.

J. TIGHE, Angel Hotel, Pitt-street. First-class LUNCHEON from 12 to 3, daily.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist (late of George-st.), No. 12, South Head Road, Hyde Park.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's, THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist (late of George-st.), No. 12, South Head Road, Hyde Park.

NEW SOUTH WALES CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES. Office—261, George-street North.

REAL FRANKFURT SAUSAGES and Potatoe Salad. Café de Paris, King-st., Wangenheim, agent.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
☞ ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

SHARES and Debentures obtained, or disposed of through LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street.

CITY DEBENTURES.—Required £300 to £500. Mr. ROBARTES, Horbury-tr., Kingston, Newtown.

THE undersigned have BUYERS of City, A. S. N. Co., or Queensland Debentures; and of Queensland or New Zealand Treasury Bills.
FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

W. T. MUSTON and CO. have for SALE—Bank New South Wales.

Commercial Bank	Sydney Insurance
Bank New Zealand	Pacific Insurance
Australasian Steam	Waratah Coal
Hunter River Steam	Wallsend Coal
	And other shares.

WANTED, £10, for three months; good interest; to be repaid by weekly or monthly instalments. Address by letter G. H. R., HERALD Office.

HUNTER Steam and other Shares for SALE. Peak Downs wanted. C. Bate and Co., 165, Pitt-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a Black and Tan Terrier SLUT. Reward at 570, Bourke-street.

LOST, last Sunday morning, on South Head Road, gold BROOCH; 5s reward. No. 5, Belmore-terrace.

LOST, Velvet BRACELET, with pearl and gold buckle. A reward. Apply A. Conway, George-st.

LOST, in Macquarie-street South, a wedding RING. Apply 37, East-street, behind Lyons-terrace.

LOST, supposed in Stubbs' Auction Rooms, on Tuesday, 4th, a green Silk UMBRELLA; any person returning same to BIDDELL, BROTHERS, shall receive 10s reward.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, by a poor woman, a PURSE, containing two one-pound notes and some silver, &c. Ten shillings reward. 239, Clarence-street.

LOST, a small White Poodle SLUT, with light brown ears and mouth. The finder will be rewarded. Address 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, April 5, a Tortoiseshell CHAIN and Cross. Pierce, William-st.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a Gold BROOCH, with likeness enclosed. Finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to J. F. MURPHY, 114, Kent-street.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on Monday night, a Bay HORSE, branded on near shoulder No. 5, and three brands on off side. Apply 109, George-street North.

FOUND, a Newfoundland DOG. Owner can have same by paying expenses. Apply No. 1, Bloomfield-street.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
AND
NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER,
being an enlargement of
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
is now issued in a new and more convenient form. Instead of Sixteen Pages as hitherto it contains
THIRTY-TWO PAGES.
The large circulation which this journal has maintained for so many years encouraged the Proprietors to use every effort to continue to make it a superior paper for all classes of the community. It will be made still more useful, by strict attention and the enlargement of all its departments, amongst which the following may be named:—
Agriculture, Pastoral, Horticulture
The Garden
Gold-Fields and Mining generally
Manufactures
Political Intelligence
Commercial and Markets
Shipping Gazette
Natural History of New South Wales
Sporting
The Turf
Aquatics
Cricket
Indoor Amusements
Chess
Serial Tales
Domestic Economy
And a variety of other instructive and amusing reading.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Per annum	£1 4 0
If paid in advance	1 2 0

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Advertisers will oblige by sending their favours not later than 6 p.m. on WEDNESDAYS.

READ BELL'S LIFE, of SATURDAY next, for FOLEY'S EXPLANATION
Anent the late FIGHT at George's River.
Read Kelly and Taylor's letter on the late fight.
The Morning Gallops, Tips for Homebush by NEMO, and the Randwick Entries.
☞ Agents please secure copies early.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 5 BATTERY V. A.—Armstrong Drill, Wednesdays, 12 and 26. W. G. Beverley, Lt.-Commanding.

6 BATTERY.—GARRISON GUN DRILL, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7.30, Hyde Park.
H. DEANE, Lieutenant commanding.
Puggaries discontinued until further notice.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS BAND.—Notice is hereby given, that all Uniform Tunics, Bonnets, and Musical Instruments belonging to this Band must be left with the Clerk, at No. 33, Bligh-street, on or before FRIDAY next, the 7th instant. Any person found in possession of such after that day will be prosecuted as the law directs.
B. THOMSON, Captain.

VOLUNTEER NOTICE.—Engineer Corps.—Drill on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and THURSDAYS, Victoria Barracks, 7.30 p.m.
T. HODGSON.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for additions to House, South Kingston, Newtown. Plans and specifications at Mr. A. MANEY'S, 335, George-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before the 8th instant.

TENDERS WANTED, to Erect a Boundary Fence between R. Driver, Esq.'s, Solicitor, 1100 acres, formerly H. Mars, Esq., and James Curry's farm, known as Williamson's Timber, on ground. Apply James Curry, Bringelly.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited on MONDAY, 17th April, for the erection of a Presbyterian CHURCH at Bathurst.
The excavation, masonry, and brickwork may be tendered for in one sum; also carpentry and finishing trades in one sum, or the whole in one amount.
Plans and specifications may be seen, and tenders received at the residence of Dr. GEEKIE, Bathurst; and the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Vickery's-chambers.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF R. SHERIDAN, OF ORANGE.—TENDERS are invited for the above STOCK, with or without the Book Debts, addressed to the Trustees on or before the 8th April, to the care of the undersigned, where schedules of stock and debts can be inspected, or at the stores, Orange.
PRINCE, OGG, and CO.
4th April.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of W. PLUMMER, of Kempsey.—TENDERS are invited, to the 17th instant, for the PURCHASE of Stock-in-Trade, consisting of Drapery, Grocery, Ironmongery, and the usual requirements of a country store. Book debts may be treated for with stock, or a separate tender. Stock sheets may be viewed at the office of Mr. W. G. WHITING, 323, George-street.
JAMES WATSON, W. G. WHITING, } Trustees.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited by the Hyde Park Committee for the CARTAGE of Stone Ballast.
For particulars, apply to Mr. KLOSTER, Domain Lodge.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
5th April.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for executing the several works under the denomination of Finishing Tenders, required to be done in the completion of Christ Church, North Shore.
Plans and specifications to be seen at my office, where tenders are to be directed by noon of MONDAY, the 17th instant.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, Belmore-chambers.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—To Importers, Druggists, &c.—TENDERS are required for the supply of 100 ounces of QUININE. To be sent in on or before 12 o'clock of Tuesday, 11th instant.
JOHN BLACKSTONE, Manager.

TENDERS required for the erection of two cottages in Forest-street, Forest Lodge. Plans, &c., to be seen at the office of the Industrial and Provident Building Society, Park-street.
AMBROSE THORNLEY, Jun., Architect.

TENDER wanted, for repairing small house, shingling and plastering. C. Gross, Bank-street, Chippendale.

TENDERS Wanted for the Painting and Glazing of a Shop. Apply J. Frey, 117, Palmer-street.

HOMEBUSH RACES.—GRAND STAND BOOTH.—TENDERS will be received until 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, for the above. Address D. C. J., 246, Pitt-street.

TENDERS wanted, for Brickwork. Apply new buildings, Steel-street, Surry Hills.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF WEST MAITLAND.
£50 PREMIUM FOR PLAN OF FLOOD-GATES.
The Council of this Borough, having determined upon ERECTING FLOOD-GATES at WALLIS'S CREEK, are prepared to PAY THE SUM OF £50 for an APPROVED PLAN.
Plans will be received by the undersigned up to the 13th day of MAY next.
JAMES FULLFORD, Jun.,
Council Clerk.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.
SECTIONS of the intended permanent levels of Junction-street may be inspected at the Council Chambers. The Council will not entertain any objections to such levels unless stated in writing, and delivered to the Council clerk on or before the 31st instant.
By order of the Mayor,
W. DE BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Glebe Road, 5th April, 1871.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

ASSENT TO BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of a message from his Excellency, notifying that assent had been given, on behalf of her Majesty, to the Special Appropriation Bill, granting supplies towards the service of 1871 and 1872.

CLERK OF PARLIAMENTS.

The PRESIDENT announced that, since the last meeting of the House, Mr. O'Connor had resigned the office of Clerk of the Legislative Council and Clerk of Parliaments, in consequence of which he (the President) had recommended the promotion of the Clerk-assistant, Mr. J. J. Calvert, to the vacant office, and that Mr. A. P. Clapin be the Clerk-assistant. This recommendation had been acceded to.

The oath was administered to Mr. Calvert, who thereupon took his seat at the table as Clerk of the House.

SALE OF ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly covering a bill to authorise the sale of St. Andrew's Parsonage in the city of Sydney.

On the motion of Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed an order of the day for this day week.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY'S BILL.

Mr. WEEKES moved that so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would preclude the presentation of a petition for the Incorporation of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company. He explained that this step had become necessary because one of the Standing Orders provided that notice should be given a certain number of times for three months prior to application for a bill; and in the present case, although notice had been given more than the requisite number of times, those notices had extended over a longer period.

The motion was agreed to, and the petition presented and received.

BURE AND THISTLE BILL.

The order of the day for the further consideration of this bill in Committee of the Whole was postponed till Wednesday next.

The House, at seventeen minutes before 5 o'clock, adjourned till this day (Thursday).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 3 o'clock.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. G. A. LLOYD asked the Attorney-General,—"1. Has he received a letter from a resident in Newcastle respecting the conduct of the Police Magistrate in issuing a warrant for the apprehension of a boy named Connolly for stealing a peach? 2. Is it true that the boy was kept in the lock-up two days and nights, and bail refused? 3. Will the Attorney-General take any notice of this proceeding?"

Sir JAMES MARTIN replied.—1. Some weeks ago I received a letter from Peter and Eliza Connolly, of Newcastle, complaining of the arrest, incarceration, and fining of their son, Peter Connolly, a lad of 13 years of age, for being, with other lads who were not prosecuted, in an orchard where self-sown peaches were growing. 2. I am informed by the Police Magistrate that the lad was apprehended at night, because it was thought that he was hiding during the day, and that he was in custody less than thirty-six hours. 3. He was found guilty of stealing a quantity of peaches, and fined sixpence for damages, and 10s. by way of penalty. I entirely disapprove of the arrest and imprisonment of this lad, and have directed my disapproval to be communicated to the Police Magistrate.

TOWNSHIP OF OLD LAMBTON.

Mr. BROOKES asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Whether a petition, duly signed and certified by the inhabitants of the township of Old Lambton, has been presented, praying for the incorporation of the same? 2. Has the time specified in the Act expired after which proclamation of the proposed municipality may be legally made? 3. If so, when will proclamation be made creating the said township into a municipality, in compliance with the prayer of the petitioners?"

Mr. ROBERTSON replied,—1. Yes; and was gazetted in a supplement to the *Government Gazette* of the 17th December last. 2. Yes. 3. It will be dealt with as soon as objections raised by the corporation have been sufficiently inquired into and disposed of. Probably that will be in a week or ten days.

TRAINS TO WALLSEND.

Mr. BROOKES asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. Is it the intention of the Government to make provision for a train to run daily to and from Wallsend, at a fixed hour each day, for the accommodation of passengers; and if so, when? 2. Are the Government aware that, by the Saturday night's train from and to Wallsend, the passengers thereby are charged full fare each way, whilst those from Waratah, travelling by the same train, are only charged one fare for the double journey? 3. Is it the intention of the Government, now that their attention has been called to this fact, to re-adjust these rates, so that passengers from Wallsend may be placed on the same footing as those from Waratah travelling by the same train?"

Mr. BYRNES replied,—1. The Wallsend Coal Company, to whom the line from Wallsend to the junction belongs, are unfavourable to the running of a passenger train at a fixed hour each day, as it would interfere with their coal traffic. The Government cannot, therefore, establish the running of such train. 2. The Government are aware that the passengers to and from Wallsend are charged by the Saturday night train full fare each way, and this is in accordance with the agreement made with the Wallsend Company, who receive a portion of the money. Passengers from Waratah are granted return tickets at a fare and a half. The line is, however, exclusively a Government line. 3. If the Wallsend Company will consent to a reduction of the charge, the Government will have no objection.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KING presented a petition from certain ironfounders and engineers, against the duty of 10s. per ton upon pig iron. He also presented a petition from Mr. T. S. Mort, against the proposed duty of 10s. per ton upon imported bar, rod, and pig iron.

PAPERS.

Mr. WILSON laid on the table a report from the Chief Commissioner of Sheep on worms in sheep disease; also, copies of correspondence and minutes respecting certain orange trees imported into the colony.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

Mr. WILSON also laid on the table copies of correspondence respecting the claim of Messrs. Buckland and Northwood for compensation for loss of water frontage at Woolloomooloo Bay.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table a despatch respecting report of Acting-Inspector of Prisons, relative to prison discipline in England.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

STAMP DUTIES.

Mr. LORD moved, as a formal motion,—"That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider of the expediency of introducing a bill to amend the Stamp Duties Act of 1865."

The motion was agreed to.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill being read,

Mr. W. FORSTER suggested that further time should be allowed hon. members to read the bill. Many hon. members had not had time to read it. It not only contained very important changes in regard to the law; but, to his mind, it appeared to contain clauses which might be contested as being inconsistent with the resolution agreed to by the House.

Mr. LORD, in moving the second reading of the bill, said that it was a very short one, and was, in a great measure, a copy of the Victorian Act, which had been in operation during the last six years. Perhaps there had been one new clause introduced into it. The bill was circulated last night, and he thought that hon. members had had sufficient opportunity of looking through it. He trusted the House would consent to go on with it. In accordance with the promise which he made, he would now show the actual amount of revenue which the resolution, assented to by the House the other night, would produce. The amount, as estimated by the Collector of Customs on the specific duties, as per original list submitted by him (Mr. Lord), was £746,000. The amendments in committee was on flour and grain of all kinds, which was estimated to yield £33,000. Oats and barley only were retained, the revenue from which was estimated at £3000—making a decrease in the estimate of £30,000. A duty of 1½d. per lb. was proposed on candles, and it was estimated that it would yield £9000; the duty was reduced by the Committee to a 1d. per lb., which would yield £6000—a decrease of £3000. On printing paper, the estimate was £1500; it was passed under the 5 per cent. ad valorem duty, which would yield £1000—making a reduction on the estimate of £500. The total reduction on specific duties was £33,500, the total amount of specific duties retained being £712,500. The 10 per cent. ad valorem duties were expected to yield £200,000. The reduction of those duties to 5 per cent. decreased that estimate by £100,000. The other 5 per cent. ad valorem duties would yield £50,000, making in all £150,000. The total Customs duties, according to the amended list, would amount to £862,500; the estimate of the Collector of Customs was £996,000; the total reduction being £133,500. Then there was the amount to be received from Victoria for border customs, £60,000, which reduced that amount to £73,500. By a more stringent mode of carrying out the Ad Valorem Duties Act, it was estimated that a further sum of £50,000 would be received. So that between the estimated revenue to be received from the duties as first proposed, and the revenue which was expected by the amended list, there was only a difference of £23,500. It was estimated that an additional sum of £50,000 would be received under the provisions of an Amended Stamp Act, which was about to be introduced. By that means they would obtain revenue, according to the late Treasurer's estimate, of £60,000. In retaining the successive and legacy duties they got rid of the 10 per cent. portion of them, and the charges would now be from £6 to £1, which would remove, in a great measure, the objection to these duties. The Customs revenue received from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1870, amounted to £185,356 6s. 10d.; the receipts for the first three months of 1871 were £213,241 10s. 3d., showing an increase of £27,885 0s. 5d. The cash account at the Bank of New South Wales was as follows:—Cash balance on the 16th December, 1870 (when he went into office), £74,186 0s. 3d. and cash balance on the 31st March, 1871, £260,823 1s. 8d. He might tell hon. members that there had been a very large amount to pay since he came into office, some of the accounts being old liabilities, including the sum due to Mr. Higgins, the contractor; but altogether he might congratulate himself upon getting sufficient revenue to go on; and he did not hesitate to say that, with retrenchment and economy, he should be able to pay off the accounts falling due—the £100,000 worth of short-dated debentures falling due in December next—and have a surplus. (Hear, hear.) Having made that explanation, he might say that the principle of the bill had been already affirmed, and it would be only necessary to explain the leading features of it. Clause 8 provided for a declaration being made on oath, and a false declaration to be considered as perjury. Clauses 9 and 11 showed the mode of assessing the value of goods in disputed cases, and for dealing with goods under value. The 12th clause gave power to detain goods under value until payment had been made. This was the clause he believed which was approved of by a deputation of the Chamber of Commerce to the Premier. The 14th clause provided for the employment of experts. He begged to move the second reading of the bill.

Mr. W. FORSTER rose to order, and wished to ask the ruling of the Speaker whether the bill now submitted was not unconstitutional, as it contained clauses which were not authorised by the committee. The rule they had always enforced, was that certain bills of a particular class (to which the present bill belonged) required that the House should go into Committee of the Whole, and authority was given to introduce a bill. It seemed to him to follow from that, that whatever authority to introduce a bill was derived from the committee, must be strictly limited to the terms of that authority. It was obvious from that, that if they decided upon levying certain duties, no additional duties or provisions could be introduced into the bill. It seemed also to follow that no extraordinary powers could be introduced into the bill unless they were consistent with the resolutions agreed to in committee. He took exception upon that ground. The resolution authorised the introduction of a bill simply to levy certain duties, and this was the sole authority; but the bill before the House gave the Government authority to confiscate goods, and gave the Government authority to exercise powers which were included in the 11th and 12th clauses of the bill. He thought the bill should have been founded upon the authority given by the committee, and should not confer extraordinary powers which were not intended by the committee. He submitted that the penal clauses affecting the regulation and collection of the duties, could not be introduced into the bill, and he would, therefore, take the Speaker's ruling upon the point.

Mr. GARRETT said that according to their own practice the hon. member had no ground whatever for his argument. It was only the duty of the committee to agree to the mode in which the duty should be collected. (Hear, hear.) The committee agreed that taxation should be levied, and left it to the Executive Government to propose some means by which the taxes should be collected. He turned to the record of the proceedings on the last occasion when Customs duties were submitted. The bare resolutions were then submitted to the House, but in the bill there were several clauses which were not submitted to the committee. [Mr. W. FORSTER: But two wrongs do not make a right.] But he said it was right, for all the committee had to deal with was the duties. If the hon. member looked over the last Act, 29 Vic. No. 14, he would there find that the last tariff embodied a number of clauses, one of which was in reference to the indemnification of the officer of Customs for having imposed the duties while the measure was being passed. If the hon. member could show that in the bill any one amount had been lessened or increased then the objection would be good.

Mr. SAMUEL said it appeared to him there was something in the objection of the hon. member. The resolutions were for the purpose of raising certain revenue, but the bill went beyond that, and interfered with trade. He had not been able to refer to the rule upon the subject, but his opinion was that all bills affecting trade should be made in committee. The instructions of the committee did not provide for the mode of collection, which was provided for by a separate bill. There was a bill already before the House to provide for this—the Customs' Laws Consolidation Bill—which was introduced in committee, and which contained the same provisions included in the bill before the House. They could not have two bills with the same object upon the paper at the same time.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought the objection urged by the hon. member for Orange, that there was a bill already before the House for second reading having a similar object, really was not the case. As a matter of fact, the Customs' Regulations Bill included a very large number of clauses. But the present bill was for the purpose of imposing a tariff, and he took it the clauses referred to were regulatory clauses. He could not see any objection founded upon the case that the present bill was the same as the measure already before Parliament. With regard to the statement of the hon. member for Queanbeyan that these regulations were not submitted in Committee of Ways and Means, he (Mr. Piddington) thought the remarks of the hon. member for Shoalhaven were an answer to his objection.

Mr. SAMUEL said that at least one of the clauses of this bill was word for word the same as that contained in the Customs' Laws Consolidation Amendment Bill introduced by him some time ago.

Mr. SPEAKER said that, although the hon. member for Orange said that we could not have two bills having the same clauses in them at the same time, the hon. member did not cite any authority. The general rule was that the same question could not be debated more than once in the same session of Parliament. The course now taken in regard to this bill was, he understood, in exact accordance with the practice hitherto pursued. It certainly was not the case that the provisions in bills were limited specifically to the authority given in committee. Generally speaking, the authority was much more general than in reference to the tariff. That authority was rather for the purpose of guiding the Government as to the course they should take between the time of passing the resolution and the passing of the bill, the resolutions being commonly acted upon as law. He did not think that there was any such limitation as the hon. member for Queanbeyan contended for.

Mr. SAMUEL said he thought that the request that this debate should be adjourned until to-morrow was a very reasonable one. Hon. members had not had time to consider the bill. He had hastily looked through it; and he found that one clause stated how goods were to be valued, and another which said that after deducting all charges and the cost of valuators, of assessors, or experts, if the goods should be considered to be undervalued, then they should be sold, and the proceeds be dealt with in the manner described. Another clause provided that the Government might take the goods if they considered them to be undervalued, at the valuation with ten per cent. added. That was rather a risky sort of proceeding, and, if acted upon, would probably entail great loss upon the Government. It appeared to him that the different provisions of this bill were wholly inconsistent one with the other. On which of these clauses were the Custom-house officers to act?

Sir JAMES MARTIN. Whichever they liked.

Mr. SAMUEL: We might have Custom-house officers who might not be very honest, and so goods undervalued for the purpose of getting the Government to take them might be sold and entail considerable sacrifice. This clause would place vexatious restrictions upon trade.

Mr. LORD: This is the Chamber of Commerce clause?

Mr. SAMUEL: What do we care about the Chamber of Commerce? He had no very exalted opinion of the Chamber of Commerce and never had, and he thought that their interview with the Premier the other day did not add to their reputation. It struck him as somewhat extraordinary that neither the Postmaster-General nor the Treasurer, whose departments were immediately concerned in the question were represented, nor was that of the Colonial Secretary at the interview. But to return to the subject. If we were to have ad valorem duties some of these clauses would be necessary; but he denied that there was any necessity for this clause giving the Government power to take goods at a valuation. It was wholly unnecessary, and it was a clause of this character which had led to the abandonment of ad valorem duties in Tasmania, and the substitution of measurement duties in their place. There ought to be an appeal against the decision of the Collector of Customs, and the bill which he had introduced made provision for appeals to a Board of Commissioners. He should be happy to go on with that bill if the Government would give him the opportunity. That measure made provision for other matters such as the time for passing entries which were of urgency. No matter how stringent the laws were made there would sure to be under valuations which would not be detected. In Victoria, where they had tried every check, they had never adopted a clause such as that to which he objected.

Mr. LORD: There was a case in Wynyard-square where a clause of this kind might have saved the country a large sum of money.

Mr. SAMUEL: He did not know of such a case, but there was a house in George-street from which he had been able to recover duty for undervaluation by the existing law. He did not think the clause he referred to should be adopted, and this he said without any desire to obstruct the Government. It was rather amusing to hear the hon. Treasurer congratulating the House upon the large increase of revenue during the last quarter. Was there a single soul in the community who did not know that this arose from the duties having been paid on a large quantity of goods withdrawn from bond in anticipation of the proposal to increase the ad valorem duty from 5 to 10 per cent. Goods had thus been taken out of bond considerably in advance of the requirements of the community for many months to come; indeed, £11,000 had been received for duty in one day, and £8000 and £9000 on others. Nearly every drop of wine, and all soft goods, were thus taken out. He admitted that this large increase was the effect of the administration of this Government; but the consequences hereafter will be a considerable falling off. The hon. Treasurer seemed to think that because he had a balance of £260,000 at his banker's the revenue was in a flourishing condition, but he contended that that was no criterion of prosperity; because he would find that the appropriations of Parliament would swallow that amount and a great deal more beside, and that the hon. Treasurer—who had not had much commercial experience—would find out before the end of the year. The hon. member would find that instead of a surplus he would then have an overdraft. [Mr. LORD: No fear.] After all, the increase in the revenue was not very great, for on the first January last there was £213,000 to the credit of the Government. There was always a considerable balance at this period of the year, arising from the receipts of the Crown lands. They had not yet seen anything the hon. member had done. He had told them that they were going to have a surplus—a statement which he regarded as most extraordinary, after he had lost about £140,000 of revenue from the defeat of the 10 per cent. ad valorem scheme and the rejection of flour and other duties.

Mr. LORD: What I said was that there would be a deficit of £23,000.

Mr. SAMUEL said that from the original statement of the Treasurer—that he would have a surplus of £18,000 with the increased duties—it was clear that, not obtaining these duties, estimated at nearly £14,000, there would be a positive deficiency of £122,000. The Government were now adopting the very policy which he proposed when in office, and which they, in opposition, had condemned by express resolution; and he instanced the legacy and succession duties as one case. It seemed perfectly monstrous that the Government of this country should be carried on in this way. Was it not a scandalous thing that gentlemen should obtain office by condemning the policy of their predecessors, and afterwards seek to retain power by adopting that very policy. He thought it was the great duty of the House to insist upon the Government providing ways and means sufficient to meet the expenditure that they told us was necessary. With a deficiency of £122,000, what right had they to permit the Government to carry on. They would not allow him to borrow for the deficiency loan, and yet they now came down and proposed to do the same thing.

Mr. BYRNES: It was a mere matter of suspicion on your part.

Mr. SAMUEL had been informed by an hon. member that the Colonial Treasurer had asked him whether he would support a proposition to borrow the money in England for this purpose.

Mr. LORD: I deny it.

Mr. SAMUEL accepted the explanation. He would take the trouble to write to the hon. member who gave him the information. What position would the Government be in if they did not borrow this deficiency loan? They had not revenue to meet it, and yet hon. members opposite were, some months ago, always crying out that the deficiency should be met out of the current revenue of the country. It was also an extraordinary thing that the Government should get up a financial debate on the second reading of a tariff bill. Never before was a financial statement made on the second reading of such a bill; and if a lengthy debate was the consequence the Government would have themselves only to blame. It seemed to him that the Government did not know how to conduct their business. What the House had to deal with now was the tariff, and not the financial position of the country. He would not conclude with a motion, but if any other hon. member moved a resolution to adjourn the debate until to-morrow he would vote for it.

Mr. LLOYD said he thought it very important that the debate should be adjourned. This bill had not been placed in the hands of hon. members till this morning, and he understood that many hon. gentlemen had not yet read it. Some gentlemen engaged largely in business had obtained copies. He had received from three of them copies with suggestions marked in the margin, and he could not in the course of a few minutes give proper consideration to the proposed alterations; amendments which were numerous—four in one, five in another, and every clause in the third. It was a matter of great consequence, and the clauses of the bill were so serious that he thought hon. members ought to have time to look over them and see how they could be amended. Here were clauses which gave the Collector of Customs unlimited power without appeal. To pass the bill as it was now framed would be to lay a trap for the colony, which he thought the House was not inclined to lay. He concluded by moving that the debate be adjourned till to-morrow.

Sir JAMES MARTIN thought it was this day week that the hon. member who had just sat down came to the House and said he was prepared to go on with the tariff. He should like to know why he was not prepared to go on now? (Hear, hear.) After they had spent two months going through the tariff in committee, they now came to a motion for the second reading of the bill, which ordinarily would be considered as a formal motion. Of course he knew that the proceedings in committee could not be regarded as formal, but he did not expect that there would have been any opposition to a motion of this kind. The bill ought to be read a second time, unless the House was going to recede from the tariff resolutions which had been agreed to. Those resolutions had been twice sanctioned,—once in committee, by a majority of about three to one, and again by the House, on division, by more than two to one. What was to legitimately follow but the first and second reading of a bill? What was the meaning of these impediments which were now thrown in the way—impediments which appeared to him to be perfectly idle? His hon. friend said that the only clause to which he objected was the twelfth, which gave the Collector power to take goods under certain circumstances, and pay the money, with 10 per cent. added. But that was no new-fangled clause. Fifty years ago that clause was in force in the mother-country. He believed it was in force in 1846, when the ad valorem duties were discontinued. It was in force in this colony in 1843. It was in force in South Australia. It was in force many years in the United States, if it was not in force still. It was in force there, and was the common mode of enforcing a proper valuation of the goods. The object was not to enable the Government to take the goods of individuals; but, by the stringency of the provisions, of the law for the collection of duties to ensure a proper valuation. He, the other day, asked a gentleman who was conversant with the Custom-house whether he ever knew in Sydney a case of the enforcement of this law, and he said no. The best laws are those which operate to prevent, and not those which are efficacious to punish. If there was no single instance where a law of this kind was ever put in force in this colony, we could not tell how many cases of undervaluation had been prevented by it. The provision was suggested by a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, but it was actually in print before they made that suggestion.

Mr. SAMUEL: I do not consider that they were authorities.

Sir J. MARTIN: I do not think we ought to discuss that. There are many things in which I do not agree with them.

Mr. SAMUEL: They are not to guide us.

Sir J. MARTIN: Certainly not; but when they made a suggestion of this kind it scarcely rests with commercial members of the House to say that a clause of this kind was brought forward suddenly, and required great time to consider. There need not be much said about it if hon. members were determined to do business.

Mr. SAMUEL said he thought there ought to be a power of appeal.

Sir JAMES MARTIN: That might be easily provided for, and did not involve the necessity to adjourn the debate to this day week, or even till to-morrow. He should oppose the motion to adjourn the debate.

Mr. W. FORSTER said he thought he could go on with the discussion now, but it did not follow that, therefore, the hon. member for Newcastle and the House were prepared. He was given to understand that a great number of hon. members were not prepared. Even though the leaders of the House (of whom he did not pretend to be one) might be ready to speak, it would be useless for them to speak to an audience unprepared. He thought there was nothing unreasonable in asking for a postponement when time had had not been given to hon. members to make themselves acquainted with the bill. The hon. and learned member said the matter was one of form, because the items had been passed in committee. The work of the committee was a matter of detail. It was a different thing altogether to discuss details from that point of view which each isolated item presented, and to discuss principles from that general point of view which was involved in the consideration of a number of items together. No one better understood the immense difference between a discussion in detail and a discussion in principle. He contended that this bill, and the tariff it involved, had never been discussed yet. This bill involved a new system of collecting duties and a new Customs' system. It involved something that was very novel to this country. Besides that, it proposed a novel mode of dealing with the Customs, which was not shown to be necessary by the new Customs' duties to be introduced. Because, after all, the new machinery was intended to apply to the collection of the ad valorem duties which had existed for some years. That was a principle which required to be discussed. He thought hon. members had not made themselves sufficiently acquainted with the principles of the bill to enable them to discuss it, and he thought the postponement ought to be granted.

Mr. PIDDINGTON asserted that the House had had every opportunity of discussing the principles of the bill. One principle of the bill was the retention of the ad valorem duties, and that principle was discussed at length in Committee of Ways and Means. The bill also contained a schedule of specific duties and a free list. Both of those principles were freely and amply discussed. It was said that there was a clause in the bill providing for the carrying out of its provisions. Perhaps that had not been discussed; but he did not think it was of sufficient importance to warrant the House in postponing the consideration of the bill. It was surprising that the attempt at obstruction should be continually coming from hon. members who continually charged others with obstruction. We had been six months considering the question of an amended tariff; and after going over the propositions in detail, we were now asked to postpone the question still further. The interests of the country, and the interests of the mercantile community, demand that the question should be dealt with as speedily as possible.

Mr. BUCHANAN supported the motion for postponing the bill. No doubt the main principle of the bill was the principle of 5 per cent. ad valorem duties. But if he were to characterise it, he should say that the most important principle of it was oppression. It would cause an insolent and oppressive interference with the trade of this port. He ventured to say that most of those members who would vote with the Government on this bill had never read it. As regarded obstruction spoken of by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, did that hon. member forget that not long ago he reduced obstruction to a principle, and carried it on until an appeal was made to the people. He contended that the Opposition would be justified in obstructing this bill until the people had had an opportunity of dealing with those representatives who had betrayed their trust, and had voted for a principle which they professed to abhor. The people were wild in their anxiety to have an opportunity of expressing their opinion with regard to the conduct of the Government and their representatives. He thought the enlightened portion of the community would thank the Opposition if they compelled a dissolution to take place. He supported the motion for adjournment most cordially, because he did not think hon. members were acquainted with the hateful principle of this bill.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he felt quite confident that he would not be charged with obstruction when he asked for an adjournment. He received the bill only that morning, and it was impossible for him to master it since that time, in fact he knew nothing of it except the side notes. The proposed legislation was something new in the colony, for although the hon. Attorney-General said there had been a bill of a similar nature before, he (Mr. Fitzpatrick) thought it a measure of a novel character. He did not think it unreasonable to ask for the adjournment. A great deal had been said by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury about hon members not being prepared to discuss the tariff; but he contended that they were. They were not prepared to discuss a subject of an entirely new character. He believed they were not prepared for this new kind of legislation, and it was nonsense to talk about its being a mere matter of form, when it subjected the merchant to confiscation of his goods, and who was liable to a charge of perjury for taking an oath which he was forced to take. He thought the adjournment asked for was very reasonable.

The motion for adjournment was put, and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Samuel	Mr. Buchanan	Mr. Leary } Tellers.
Church	Lloyd	Fitzpatrick }
Hart	Driver	
W. Forster	Brookes	

Noes, 23.

Sir James Martin	Mr. Piddington	Mr. Ryan
Mr. Robertson	Smith	Clarke
Lord	Lucas	Hill
Wilson	Lackey	Cummings
Windeyer	Webb	Hoskins
Byrnes	Allen	King
Garrett	R. Forster	Wearne
Speer	J. B. Suttor	Onslow } Tellers.
Stewart	Moses	Dight }
Baker	Dodds	

On the original motion being put,

Mr. LLOYD said that going on was not always getting on, and the hon. the Attorney-General might find that his action in refusing to consent to an adjournment was the worst possible way to get the bill carried. It appeared to him that the bill was full of very obnoxious clauses, and he was astonished and surprised that hon. members on the other side should be so blind to the interests of the country as to vote as they did on the last occasion when they had no time to consider or even read the bill. He believed that there were several hon. members who voted to go on with the bill who had half-an-hour ago told him they had not read the bill. There were many remarkable clauses in the bill which would forfeit a man's property. [Mr. STEWART: Not dishonestly.] Yes, most dishonestly. A man might bring a parcel of goods there giving the proper value upon it, and would yet be subject to the goods being seized by the collector, who, if he was not satisfied, could sell the goods for what they would fetch. There was no appeal—(hear, hear);—and if such a clause was passed, he said save him from such legislation. The hon. the Premier had given two or three reasons why the motion should not be adjourned; and one was, that the clauses in the bill were the same as the clauses in the ad valorem bills in England fifty years ago. Well, one of the charges they had against the hon. gentleman was, that his policy was fifty years' old, and that because the clause existed under the ad valorem bill fifty years ago, the hon. gentleman considered it quite right to adopt them now. He entirely dissented from the views of the hon. member. The hon. gentleman took credit for carrying his policy; but he did not consider that he was entitled to very much credit when he had lost the proposal to double the ad valorem duties, and the duty on flour and wheat, which had been defeated by a triumphant majority. He had lost £160,000 on the ad valorem duties, and £30,000 or £40,000 from the duty on wheat and flour. If it was a triumph, it was a most extraordinary one for the hon. gentleman, who had brought in taxation involving a certain sum, and lost the whole of one policy and the half of another. If the filibusters were coming in, and he had lost half his shot and the whole of his powder, he would ask him whether he would consider it a victory? Then the hon. and learned member spoke about adjusting the finances. The revenue for 1870 amounted to £2,102,679, and in 1871 the Colonial Treasurer proposed to make the revenue £2,247,305, and by that means get an increase of £144,626. Upon that increase he lost £160,000 on the ad valorem duties, and £30,000 upon wheat and flour, leaving him only £14,600 increase in his Estimates. The hon. gentleman also said that he saw his way perfectly clear to pay off £100,000 at the end of the year upon the debentures, and have a surplus. He (Mr. Lloyd) did not know how he could do it out of the present income. That was what Ministers called putting the finances in order. They had put them in order in a most extraordinary way, seeing that they had a deficiency of £800,000, which the Government said they were going to pay off. The Government had brought down no scheme of taxation of their own, unless indeed it was the doubling of the ad valorem duties and the tax on wheat and flour, both of which propositions had been rejected by large majorities. We had now this bill pressed upon us before we had time to read it; and it really seemed that the only object of the Government was to get into recess, and to go on accumulating difficulties for their predecessors. The Premier charged hon. members on this side of the House with obstruction; but there had been no obstruction; and he defied the Premier to name one single fact in justification of his assertion. He, however, would remind the Government that they had themselves obstructed business, and they did so no later than last night when one of the Ministers, the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, and the hon. member for West Macquarie got the House counted out, by walking out of the Chamber, to save the Government from defeat. An hour and a half had been spent in discussing the matter, but the action taken prevented a decision of it just as the question was put, and it was not impossible that the whole ground would have to be gone over again. We had done our utmost to prevent obstruction.

Mr. BYRNES: In a very novel way.

Mr. W. FORSTER: The great novelty was that Ministers stopped away, and did not make a House.

Mr. LLOYD: Then the Premier charged us with refusing to make the income equal to expenditure. But the Premier proposed to increase the income of the country, by destroying its trade. He doubted whether any hon. member had been in the habit of increasing his income by destroying his business. On a late occasion he had shown the operation of these ad valorem duties on the trade of the port; and a return circulated among hon. members this morning contained some further facts, which hon. members would do well to consider. That return showed that the colonial trade inwards in 1858 was 382,818 tons, but had declined in 1870 to 300,476 tons. The coasting trade outwards had declined from 409,956 tons in 1868 to 377,076 tons in 1870. Our intercolonial and foreign trade inwards in 1868 was 109,868, in 1870 98,643. The same trade outwards in 1868 was 158,833, and in 1870 136,300 tons. How were these figures to be accounted for except by the restrictions on trade? How did the Treasurer account for the fact that the ship Isle of Wight had been sent from this port, where we had every facility for effecting repairs, to Hongkong to be repaired there? The operation of these duties increased the price of every thing a ship required, and thus it was that that vessel had been driven to a cheaper market. He had tried to amend the tariff so as to exempt from duty articles required by the shipping, and by that means attract to this port the shipping of those seas; but it was of no avail, for he had been outvoted. For five years past the operation of these ad valorem duties had been to protect the trade of Melbourne. Thus, for instance, Victoria admitted piece goods—cottons, linens, woollens, doeskins, &c., duty free, whereas we enforced a duty of 5 per cent. on these articles. It was equivalent to a bonus of £60 a ton in favour of Melbourne. Our Queensland and New Zealand trade was gone, the Islands trade was going too, and a very large portion of our own local trade was being taken by Victoria. A large house in this city had supplied him with information of the trade which they had done during the last five years; and from the detailed extracts taken from their ledger, he was in a position to state that the information was perfectly trustworthy. He would show the information to any hon. member who desired to see it; but would now merely state the results, and it would be seen that the operation of the ad valorem duties on the trade of that one firm alone had been most disastrous. The following figures would show the difference in the amount of trade done in 1865 and in 1870:—Wagga Wagga, 1865, £3337; 1870, £742. Tahiti, 1865, £2213; 1870, £74. Brisbane, 1865, £2727; 1870, £943. Maryborough, &c., 1865, £7668; 1870, £469. Ipswich, 1865, £9567; 1870, £724. Warwick and Toowoomba, 1865, £9748; 1870, £1114. Dalby, &c., 1865, £3411; 1870 nil. Totals, 1865, £38,671; 1870, £4066. The whole of that trade, or a very large portion of it, was now done by Melbourne.

Mr. KING: Would the hon. member state how many shillings in the pound the shipper got for his goods?

Mr. LLOYD: These facts came from a house which were very careful in their mode of doing business, and which made very few losses. The hon. member wished to leave the impression that this was to be accounted for by failures; but he had the whole of the details before him, and the hon. member could satisfy himself on that point. We found also that during the last four or five years we had lost the whole of our trade in opium, and when the mischief had been done we had the duty reduced to the Victorian rate. Everybody knew that parties engaged in the opium trade had been importing opium into Melbourne and bringing it overland into Sydney.

Mr. LUCAS: The duty is about £1000 a ton.

Mr. LLOYD: It is £1120 per ton. Thus £1120 per ton had been placed in the hands of persons engaged in the opium trade to bring in opium from Melbourne, instead of importing it direct to Sydney. Melbourne was protected in relation to all piece goods in a similar way. Thus Melbourne was supplying Queensland to a large extent. A gentleman from Queensland, who had been accustomed to make up parcels here of £5000, came the other day to Sydney; but he said he could do nothing here now, he must go to Melbourne. The goods he wanted were of a kind shut out from this market by the tariff. Instead of the Treasurer getting the revenue he expected, he (Mr. Lloyd) believed he would find at the end of the year that he got less revenue than at present. Instead of the Treasurer getting, for instance, £8000 on starch, he would not get 8s. in all probability. The washerwoman, instead of using starch, would use arrowroot, and so the revenue would be lost, and the hon. member's linen would be "got up" in a worse style. If this bill went into Committee, he should feel it his duty to move amendments in it sufficient to make five lines of important articles of consumption free. He referred to (1) canvas and bagging in the piece, (2) cottons in the piece, (3) linens in the piece, (4) silk-mixed doeskins, and (5) woollens in the piece. He hoped hon. members would weigh seriously the arguments he had used to show that those articles ought to be placed in the free list. A tax was also placed upon needles and thread and sewing machines. In Melbourne they had had sense enough to put sewing machines in the free list. Many hon. members were pledged to abolish the ad valorem duties. He thought it was the desire of a majority that they should be abolished; and it was his intention, when the bill went into committee, to move that these duties should only be imposed until the end of 1871, in order to give the Government an opportunity of again considering the matter, and bringing the question before the House again next session. He hoped that if the second reading was carried, the Government would, at all events, consent to allow the consideration of the bill in committee to stand over until to-morrow.

The House agreed to the second reading of the bill on the following division:—

Ayes, 34.

Sir James Martin	Mr. Speer	Mr. Moses
Mr. Robertson	Stewart	Tunks
Lord	Lackey	Macleay
Wilson	J. Suttor	R. Forster
Windeyer	Piddington	Dight
Byrnes	King	Clarke
Brookes	Allen	Webb
Ryan	Stephen	Weaver
Hill	Onslow	Smith
Lucas	Cummings	Hoskins }
Dodds	Driver	Baker } Tellers.
Wearne		

Noes, 5.

Mr. W. Forster	Mr. Fitzpatrick	Mr. Church } Tellers.
Lloyd		Leary }

The bill was read a second time, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill in detail.

Mr. LORD moved that the preamble be postponed.

Mr. LLOYD again urged the necessity for postponing the consideration of the bill. He was not himself prepared to go on with the bill that afternoon, and he thought there were other hon. members in the same position. He hoped the Government would yield the point.

Mr. STEWART thought that as there was a very large House present, it would not matter much if the hon. member left the House. It appeared to him that the bill would not interfere with any honest man. He urged the necessity for going on with the bill, as it was, he thought, high time the House did something with the public business.

Mr. W. FORSTER thought, after the division which had just taken place, that it would be useless to discuss the matter further. There was a number of clauses which he intended to divide the committee upon, although no discussion might take place upon them. Discussion was utterly thrown away upon that House. Some of the clauses in this bill were such that it would be a disgrace to the House to pass them. He believed that it would be possible for an honest man to be grievously oppressed by this bill. An opponent of the Government might be selected out of the whole mercantile community, and punished for a supposed or alleged misstatement; and he thought it would be possible for an enemy of the Collector of Customs to be treated in the same way. The very necessity for such clauses as were in this bill was sufficient to condemn the tariff from beginning to end.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said it was not the first time he had heard the hon. member for Queanbeyan say that the House had so degenerated that it was not worth his while to address it. He did not think the hon. member was justified in making such a remark. He thought the hon. member for Newcastle was asking too much, seeing that there was a division of 34 to 5 in favour of the bill. What would be the good of postponing the consideration of this bill in detail in order to reconcile the objections of the hon. member for Newcastle and the hon. member for Queanbeyan? It was clear that nothing would reconcile those two hon. members but a complete abandonment of the bill by the Government. He admitted that there were clauses in the bill which might with advantage be postponed; and when we got to those clauses he presumed that the Government would have no objection to allow them to be postponed until to-morrow. He thought that the other portions of the bill might be proceeded with.

Mr. STEPHEN asked whether the Government would state what course they intended to pursue.

Sir JAMES MARTIN; We intend to go through the whole of the bill to-night.

Mr. STEPHEN: Then he could not support the Government. He was apt to take the same view of the bill as the hon. member for Queanbeyan took of it. He did not think he should be doing justice to himself if he consented to allow it to be gone through that night, considering it had only been distributed amongst hon. members for a few hours. The bill proposed to give to the Collector of Customs a power which he (Mr. Stephen) would not give to any man. (Hear, hear.) The nineteenth clause contained a most monstrous provision. He was proceeding to explain what he considered the provision was, when

Captain ONSLOW rose to order. He thought the hon. member ought to have stated his objections to the general principle of the bill before it was read a second time.

Mr. W. FORSTER said the speech of the hon. member for Mudgee should have been made upon the second reading of the bill, and if the hon. member knew so little of the bill in its favour, he should have favoured them with his remarks in the debate on the second reading. When the hon. and learned member at the head of the Government said he would not debate the measure, of course hon. members who supported him would be just as accommodating. (Hear, hear.) He supposed some dozen hon. members on the other side would have similar objections to the bill. There were objections to the principles of the bill, and therefore the remarks which had just been made should have been introduced on the second reading of the bill.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said the hon. member for Newcastle was not the only one who had prayed for a postponement of the bill. Many other members wished for a postponement. He had only received the bill that morning, and had had no opportunity of considering it. (Hear, hear.) And he would also point out that it had not reached the public through the ordinary channels. People who would be seriously affected by the bill had not seen it, and were not aware of the nature of the clauses.

Mr. LUCAS said that although he lived some miles out of town the bill reached him before 11 o'clock that morning, and he had been able to read it. The remark that the mercantile community had not had time to study it was contradicted by the hon. member for Newcastle, who said that three bills had been sent to him from leading mercantile houses full of amendments. (Hear, hear.) He believed, therefore, that those gentlemen knew the provisions of the bill. The measure had been delivered to hon. members before 11 o'clock, and surely that gave them sufficient time to read and consider it. It had been discussed over and over again in the House, and if hon. members wished to continue the discussion he did not see where it was going to end. He did not see what was to be gained by postponing the bill until to-morrow, as there were only five opponents of the bill against thirty-four, who were prepared to go on. He thought the Government should take the opportunity of forcing the measure through as soon as possible, because the outside public were anxious for the matter to be settled, as it left them in a state of uncertainty. The bill was only intended to carry out the resolutions passed in committee—(hear, hear)—which were perfectly worthless unless the bill were agreed to. The Government, unless the House assented to the bill, would be acting illegally in collecting the duty. He hoped there would be no postponement.

The preamble of the bill was postponed.

Clause 1 was agreed to as follows:—

"From and after the passing of this Act, the Acts enumerated in schedule A hereto shall, to the extent therein declared, be repealed; provided always that all duties levied, and all acts, proceedings, matters, and things done, or taken, or purporting so to be under the authority of any of the said repealed enactments, shall be as valid and effectual at law as if this Act had not been passed."

Clause 2 was carried.

"This Act shall be taken to have come into operation on the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, so far as regards the following goods enumerated in schedule B hereto, that is to say; ale, beer, and spruce, in wood, jar, or bottle; chicory, chocolate, cigars, cocoa, coffee, cider, in wood, jar, or bottle; snuff, spirits of all kinds, sugar, raw and refined; molasses, treacle, tea, tobacco of all kinds, and wines of all kinds; and on the seventeenth day of March, in the said year, so far as regards all other goods enumerated in the said schedule."

Clause 3—"The import duties mentioned in schedule B hereto shall be levied and collected upon the importation of all goods in the said schedule mentioned, and upon all such goods in bond, which duties shall be in lieu of the duties heretofore chargeable upon such goods"—was agreed to.

Clause 4 was proposed,—"There shall be charged on the importation of all goods not liable to duty under the last preceding section of this Act, and not being goods exempt from duty as specified in the free list set forth in schedule C hereto, a duty of £5 per centum for every £100 of the value thereof."

Mr. W. FORSTER said he should divide the House upon the clause, and would endeavour to alter the provision by restricting the operation of the clause to one year after the passing of the Act. [Mr. LLOYD: Hear, hear.] He moved that the following words be inserted in the clause:—"Provided that no such duty shall be charged for more than one year after the passing of the Act."

Sir JAMES MARTIN said, that seeing the trouble they had in passing the bill through the House, he did not think it very desirable to have the same thing annually. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The suggestion that they should have an annual discussion lasting nine months was an argument against the amendment.

Mr. LLOYD thought the hon. gentleman's argument was the strongest reason why the amendment should be carried (hear, hear), and he hoped the House would seriously consider the question and carry the amendment. He wanted to see a tariff brought down which would be so good that there would be no necessity to open a discussion upon it for ten years.

Mr. LEARY trusted that the amendment would be assented to, and that those hon. members who had declared against ad valorem duties to their constituents would now give practical effect to their oft-repeated opinions. The estimated loss of the Treasurer was £100,000, from the failure to carry out the ten per cent. ad valorem duties; but that gentleman stated that the Collector of Customs estimated an additional £50,000 from the five per cent. It was quite a myth how that calculation was arrived at. He could see no grounds for the statement as made by the Treasurer. For the grand opportunity of doing away with the demoralising results of these ad valorem duties on the community, he did not think that £100,000 was too much to pay. Let these duties cease at the end of the year, after the passing of the Act, and obtain revenue from sources less objectionable.

Mr. ALLEN suggested that the date of the amendment should be altered to 31st December, 1872. If the hon. member would do that he should vote for the amendment.

Mr. HENRY STEPHEN said that he spoke against ad valorem duties on the hustings; but he was not afraid to go before his constituents and defend the course that he now felt bound to take. Although he had supported the Government he did not expect that ad valorem duties would be continued in perpetuity. The evil had been somewhat remedied; but objections which had lain dormant for years past were now revived, and these duties were condemned as restricting trade and demoralising the country. As soon as he could he should be glad to join in any reasonable scheme of direct taxation. The proposition of the hon. member for Queanbeyan would be embarrassing to trade. If the hon. member accepted the suggestion of the hon. member for the Glebe he should be disposed to vote for it, and give that indication of his disapproval of those duties.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that this mode of dealing with legislation of this kind must be disastrous to the trade of the port. We had heard a great deal about the importance of not interfering with the tariff; but if the suggested amendment were accepted, what chance would there be of any amendment. The Parliament could alter this tariff any and every session if it chose. What necessity then arose that we should limit the operation of these duties to any particular date? The House had decided by a large majority that it was desirable that we should have this mode of taxation, and why now should the House be asked to stultify itself, or to except the operation of this tariff from the ordinary conditions under which tariffs could be dealt with year by year? There were many matters of great importance necessary to be dealt with during the next few years, but how was the House to deal with them, if every year there was to be a tariff proposal?

Mr. LEARY: This was the proposition of the late Government.

Mr. ROBERTSON: What had the course of the late Government to do with this question? It was not the intention of the late Government to do away with the ad valorem duties, unless they could otherwise provide for the exigencies of the revenue. He did not see why the committee should bind the House to do that which they could do without any such binding, if circumstances rendered it possible and expedient. He hoped the amendment would not be assented to.

Mr. HOSKINS pointed out what he conceived to be the folly of assenting to propositions of this kind, which might place great difficulties in the way of the next Parliament, and unsettle all the relations of trade in the country. In his opinion it would be absurd to alter the tariff of the colony every year. Frequent changes would tend to deter persons abroad from shipping goods to this colony.

Mr. LLOYD said the tariff was rotten.

Mr. HOSKINS said that was the hon. member's opinion. He did not think it was the opinion of the country. (Hear, hear.) He believed that thoughtful people in the country were in favour of ad valorem duties; and the House itself, in 1865, by a majority of 25 to 8, refused to limit the period of their operation. It had been said that hon. members had promised to abolish the ad valorem duties. There were, however, some hon. members who did not make any such promise, and some who had done so made the promise on the representation of the late Treasurer that without the ad valorem duties sufficient revenue might be provided to meet the requirements of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that any injuries inflicted on trade by a change of tariff must arise from the uncertainty of the incidence of taxation. If this bill were made temporary, as proposed, at the close of 1872, the Legislature would be called upon to make up its mind whether it would renew the ad valorem duties. The worst that could befall the country would be a renewal of the duties. In that case persons in trade would be in a worse position than at present. But if the ad valorem duties were allowed to run out, the trader would be 5 per cent. better than he would have been. How could that paralyse trade?

Mr. BYRNES: What guarantee would there be that 10 per cent. would not be levied?

Mr. FITZPATRICK felt convinced that no Parliament would be found to stultify itself more than the present, and even this Parliament could not be induced to vote for 10 per cent. ad valorem duties. He added without fear of contradiction, that most of our import trade for Queensland had been lost in consequence of these ad valorem duties. They had lost us the greater part of our import trade for New Zealand; and they had lost us a great part of our trade with the Islands. Every act of this Government since it came into power had tended to drive trade from this port down to Melbourne. The Colonial Secretary had urged as an objection to a renewal of this discussion, that considerable time had already been taken up in discussing this tariff. He did not think he should be far wrong if he said that such an argument proved that it was a bad tariff. If it had been a tariff which commended itself to hon. members and the public it would not have taken so many weeks to discuss. The mind of this country was fixed against ad valorem duties. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and "No, no.") He believed that out of the seventy-two members which constituted that House, at least sixty of them were against ad valorem duties. Even the Colonial Secretary spoke of them as an unmitigated evil. [Mr. ROBERTSON: "No;" and an hon. member: "Chock full of evils."] We were now saddled with them without the possibility of getting rid of them. As regarded a future Parliament, it appeared to him that in justice to a future Parliament, we ought to make this a temporary bill; the future Parliament would then be unfettered when it came in, and if it chose it could either allow this abominable system to die out, or if necessity unfortunately required it to be continued, the system could be simply renewed.

Mr. BUCHANAN rose to draw attention to a remark made by the hon. member for Yass. He maintained that a majority of hon. members were returned pledged to vote against those duties. And as a further proof that the country constituencies were not in favour of them, he stated that there was not a country newspaper, with one exception, that had spoken in favour of the present Parliament in consequence of its having assented to a continuance of the duties.

Mr. STEWART rose to order. He thought the hon. member was wandering away from the subject. He asked what question was before the House.

Mr. LACKEY stated the question.

Mr. W. FORSTER thought that any hon. member who interrupted a speaker and rose to order should state in what particular observations the hon. member was wandering.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Let the hon. member slumber in his imbecility; he was incapable of understanding what he was doing. He thought that what he had said was perfectly relevant. He contended that if an appeal was made to the people, the people would give an unmistakable verdict against these ad valorem duties. The action of hon. members had roused up the people to a sense of their duty, and the next time they had an opportunity they would make a more discriminating choice of representatives. He trusted that the House would limit the application of the duties to one year. He thought the hon. member for Queanbeyan deserved credit for his straightforward and honest adherence to the principle he upheld, and he hoped, therefore, he would not listen to hon. members on the other side who supported him, but who had broken their pledges. Those hon. members knew well the opinion of the constituencies, and knew better than to appeal to the people. Hon. members who had voted in favour of the ad valorem duties, while they were pledged to abolish them, did so merely to keep a few individuals constituting a Government in power. To show that votes were not given according to conviction, he would point to the case of the hon. member for Mudgee, who, after having voted for the second reading of the bill, turned round and expressed his opposition to clause after clause.

Mr. STEPHEN: I only condemned one.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he had been told that the hon. member for Queanbeyan said that the speech of the hon. member for Mudgee should have been made upon the second reading of the bill. Seeing that such a state of things existed, he felt it to be his duty to denounce it in unmeasured terms.

Mr. BAKER said that the hon. member who had just sat down, said that the whole country was "rampant" (to use his own expression) at the action taken by Parliament in this matter. That might be so from a Sydney point of view, and the hon. member might give what he knew to be the opinion of his constituents. But speaking as a country member, with some knowledge of country storekeepers and traders, he could say that he knew numbers of instances where storekeepers, doing a very large trade, believed in the ad valorem duties. (Hear, hear.) He found the opinion generally prevailing in the country that persons should pay according to value—(hear, hear)—and that ad valorem was a fair way to raise revenue. If they could raise revenue and prevent fraud the principle was a good one, and the bill was framed for checking these frauds. With respect to the question of whether they should continue this bill beyond a year, he was of opinion that Parliament should remain unfettered, because Parliament could do away with the duties whether the amendment was carried or not.

Mr. LUCAS thought Parliament would make a great mistake in limiting the Act, for he thought there was nothing which so interfered with trade as tampering with the tariff. He agreed with the hon. member for Newcastle that the tariff should be fixed, and yet in the face of that statement the hon. member proposed to limit the Act to one year. [Mr. LLOYD: Because it is so bad.] Well, he did not care what tariff was proposed, because, while the hon. gentleman was in opposition he would vote against it. (Hear, hear.) The only objection to the ad valorem system was that it was taken advantage of by dishonest persons; but this would be prevented by the passing of the Act, by which dishonest traders would be compelled, under a severe penalty, to pass true invoices. If hon. members did not agree with the ad valorem duties, why did not they support the specific duties? He did not believe the ad valorem duties destroyed the trade of the port. It had been said that the colony had lost the trade of New Zealand and Queensland, which had gone to Victoria; but he would like to know, seeing that while in Sydney they only had a 5 per cent. ad valorem duty, they had a 10 per cent. ad valorem in Victoria, how it was that that colony contrived to take the trade from New South Wales. It appeared to him that the only correct inference to draw was, that we should impose ten per cent. duties. Under this bill a proper system of drawbacks would be established, and it was for the want of some such system here, and on account of the imbecility of our merchants, that the trade had gone from this port. At the deputation to the Premier the other day this was admitted by Mr. M. Metcalfe and Mr. Learmonth. The Government were about to make a packing-house and to establish such a system of drawbacks as would give every facility for the re-export trade. We could not do anything which the merchants of this city would condemn more than to limit the duration of this tariff to eighteen months. No tariff could be carried through the House in less than eight or nine months; so that the effect of this constant tampering with the fiscal policy would be the utmost confusion and uncertainty in all trading operations. He was anxious to see uniformity between this colony and Victoria

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in the tariff and other matters, and he was sorry that the Government had not introduced the Victorian tariff, which would have been more readily assented to.

Mr. WEARNE said that the very stringent character of this Act afforded a strong argument against ad valorem duties. The amendment had his full concurrence, and the amendment gave to our merchants notice of the discontinuance of them, and would give them time to adjust their stocks. The Government would never retrench, and we should never get a system of district municipality until we deprived the Government of revenue.

Mr. WEBB said that the mercantile part of the community had suffered from the uncertainty of our fiscal arrangements, and they would be glad to have 10 per cent. ad valorem duties if only they could get the matter settled. This amendment would increase the embarrassment; and if the amendment were carried the result would be 10 per cent. instead of 5 per cent. ad valorem duties. With this bill he did not think there could be a fairer system of taxation than the ad valorem duties. He begged to inform the hon. member for Yass that the result of a discontinuance of these duties would be to lessen, and not to increase, the value of their stocks. It was no doubt desirable that we should have a large shipping trade to Sydney, but we must have revenue, and the interests of the whole colony ought not to be sacrificed to those of the Sydney merchant. The merchants made a great outcry against these duties, but it was not they who paid them so much as the persons who consumed dutiable goods. The constant meddling with the tariff of the country was most disastrous to trade; and he hoped therefore that the bill would be passed without amendment.

Captain ONSLOW said that no doubt these duties were theoretically correct, but we had the fact that in practice they were not found to work well. It was as well that we should give timely notice of our disapproval of the system, and he should vote for the amendment. He did not wish to see the Government with too much money, for they would always spend even double the amount which they now had. The only way to enforce economy was to reduce the revenue.

Mr. BROOKES said he could scarcely see the advantage of the amendment. It had been said that ad valorem duties had injured the trade of the colony, but the illustrations did not bear out the statement. So far as his experience went he denied that the country was averse to ad valorem duties, the principle of which was the most equitable which could be devised. Were hon. members to be deterred from enacting a law which would deal more effectively with dishonest people—and protect the interest of the honest trader. He advocated the warehouse system, and denied that the ad valorem duties tended to injure the trade of the colony. Surely hon. members were not to legislate here for the special convenience of some half a dozen people in the city of Sydney. He attributed the loss of the Queensland trade not to the ad valorem duties but to the fact that Queensland had lately imported largely herself. He thought good would result from this bill if it were made to restrain the wicked and dishonest trader, and afford protection to the honest trader. He maintained that the duty would be paid by the consumer.

Mr. LLOYD said it was painful to sit and listen to gentlemen arguing about things of which they knew nothing except theoretically, and in regard to which they made statements which had no foundation in fact. The hon. gentleman who had just sat down told the House something which many persons, no doubt, believed to be true. The hon. member stated that in all cases the consumer paid the duties. If the hon. gentleman was an importer, he would find that he would have to pay the duty upon a great many articles upon which duties had been placed. For instance, there happened to be considerable stocks of dried fruits, cheese, and hams in this market at the present time. A duty of 2d. per lb. was to be placed upon those articles. Grocers who held these stocks could afford to sell them without putting on the 2d. per lb. duty. But the importer who might have a large quantity of those articles coming into port to-morrow, would be compelled to pay the duty of 2d. per lb., and charge a higher price for the articles. Grocers would not be likely to purchase any fresh stock of these articles until their old stocks had been consumed. By that time, the importers' goods might become bad, and be seized by the inspector of nuisances; because those goods would not keep for any length of time. In a great number of instances, therefore, he maintained that it was not the consumer who paid these duties. As to the establishment of a system by which the importers could open and assert their goods in bond, he denied that any such system could be established without its entailing a larger expense than the revenue to be derived from it. As to the provision for punishment in cases of false declarations, he contended that it would not be the dishonest man who would be punished. If a man could not succeed in one way, he would succeed in another. Then there was a clause by which Government had the power of appointing experts. If the Government employed an expert and gave him £10, all that the dishonest importer would have to do would be to give the expert £20, and he would get his goods valued at a price that would suit him. He did not say that such a thing would be done, but it might be done.

Mr. W. FORSTER said he was willing to accept the suggestion of the hon. member for the Glebe. As regarded ad valorem duties, he denied that they were in theory the most just and equitable system of taxation. They were, he contended, most vicious in principle and demoralising in their effect. It was impossible for even the strongest advocates of these duties to deny that they were attended with bad effects. It was wrong to select a particular class of importers of certain articles and impale them before the community for the benefit of the community; and the moral ruin and demoralisation of a great number of free-traders. We talked about their dishonesty. But we made them dishonest by exposing them to temptations which we had no right to create. That was a vicious principle. They created a temptation if they created an offence which was not one in nature, and they were criminal by the operation of the law which created the offence, and made an offence which did not previously exist. Those crimes arose out of fiscal legislation, and were not moral crimes in nature. Offences such as smuggling and other offences against the Customs arose out of the laws, because if they had not Customs duties they would not have the offences at all; but they would have crimes in nature—such as murder—whether there was a law or not. Therefore he said there was one class of offences which existed independently of the law, while the other class existed in consequence of the law. (Hear, hear.) And he not only believed that it placed men in a position of great temptation, but irritated them against the law which to them was unfair and unjust. It was impossible to determine in all cases what should be considered a false declaration in value, for no tribunal in the world could be quite sure upon the subject; and a number of innocent persons might be considered guilty of making false declarations. These clauses were the logical consequence of the ad valorem duties, for they saw that the duties could not be enforced except by stringent provisions; and public opinion became demoralised by the operation of the law, and in numbers of cases the punishment inflicted was enormously disproportionate to the offence. That inevitable consequence of the ad valorem duties was enough to condemn them, and they should not be supported by the Legislature except in case of overpowering necessity. An hon. member had stated that if they limited the bill it should be done with all bills. With bills like the present it ought to be done, for it was the doubtfulness of the principle that supplied the argument in favour of the limitation. The Prime Minister told them that trade would be unsettled: and with a certain exhibition of contempt for his followers, said that the debate proved that there should be no limitation. He could not understand that that was a proof. He would point out to the House that if they assented to the taxation now, they would perpetuate the tax for ever. They were now committing themselves to a tax through the ad valorem duties, which would take from them the power of altering the system. They had no right to do that, having regard to the interest of their successors. He reminded the House that in the case of the Mutiny Act in England, the Government were compelled to come down every year with the measure because it was one of an objectionable kind which could not safely be made perpetual. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Colonial Secretary took an extraordinary view of the question, and voted in favour of duties to which he was opposed. A great deal had been said as to the necessity for this objectionable taxation, and there were hon. gentlemen who say that the system was wrong, but seemed to imagine a necessity in the finances. This argument had been altogether overborne by the Government themselves, who told them that revenue was necessary, but at the same time had done without it. (Hear, hear.) Did that not show that the argument as to necessity was not an honest argument—(hear, hear.)—for they had given up part of this overwhelming necessity. As to the Premier, we knew that he had a fund of protective principles at the bottom of this demand for revenue. Most hon. members who were in favour of protection were also in favour of ad valorem duties. By these duties no limit was placed to the amount of taxation levied under them. They were found convenient, and, however objectionable, they were always retained on the ground that they were necessary and Government could not be carried on without them. He hoped a majority would be found as to vote for this limitation, although for his part he should vote against the clause itself.

The question that the words proposed to be added stand part of the question was then put, and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Arnold	Mr. Allen	Mr. Hill
Lloyd	Stephen	Leary } Tellers.
Wearne	Fitzpatrick	Church }
W. Forster	Hart	
Buchanan	Onslow	

Noes, 24.

Sir J. Martin	Mr. Sutherland	Mr. Nowlan
Mr. Robertson	Clarke	Ryan
Byrnes	Driver	Cummings
Lord	Brookes	Speer
Wilson	Smith	Macleay
Windeyer	Baker	Hoskins
Piddington	B. Forster	Webb } Tellers.
Weaver	Garrett	Lucas }
King	J. Suttor	
Stewart	Flood	

The question that the clause as read stand part of the bill was then put and agreed to on division: Ayes, 33; noes, 6,—the minority consisting of Messrs. W. Forster, Leary, Hart, Fitzpatrick, Church, Buchanan, Tunks, Lloyd.

The following clauses were agreed to without remark:—

"5. All goods imported for the supply of her Majesty's service shall be exempt from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever, and nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to alter or repeal the provisions of the Act passed in the seventh year of her Majesty's reign and numbered twenty-eight."

"6. It shall be lawful for the importer of any goods subject to any duty of Customs, to warehouse such goods upon the first entry thereof under the laws in force for the warehousing of goods without payment of duty upon such first entry."

"7. Every person who shall at any time before the passing of this Act have contracted or agreed for the sale or delivery, on or after the respective days upon which this Act is declared to have come into operation, of any goods mentioned in schedule B, whereupon an increased duty shall be payable under the provisions of this Act, shall be at liberty to add to such contract price such a sum of money as will be equivalent to the amount of such increase of duty, and every such vendor may recover such sum from the purchaser. Provided that in every such case it shall be at the option of such purchaser, by notice in writing under his hand, to be served on the vendor or his agent, being a party to such contract or agreement, within fourteen days after the passing of this Act, to declare such contract or agreement null and void, and the same shall be null and void accordingly, unless the vendor shall waive the right hereinbefore conferred upon him."

Clause 8 was submitted:—

"8. In all cases in which goods shall, after the passing of this Act, continue to be chargeable with a duty ad valorem, or according to the true and real value of such goods, such value shall be verified at the time of entry by the production of the genuine invoice, and by the declaration on oath in the form hereinafter prescribed of the importer of such goods or (with the consent of the Collector, or other proper officer of Customs) of his authorised agent, such agent being a person in the employment of such importer, and having in that capacity actual knowledge of the said invoice and the cost of the goods specified therein. Port of

I A. B. do hereby declare that the invoice now produced, is the genuine and only invoice of the goods mentioned in the entry and contained in the packages (here specify the several packages, and describe the several marks and numbers, as the case may be), and that the value of such goods mentioned in the said invoice at the time of shipment, was the fair market value of such goods in the principal markets of , the country whence the same were exported. Witness my hand this day of one thousand eight hundred and A.B. Sworn before me the day of (Signed) E.D., Collector (or other proper officer). And such sworn declaration shall be made by the importer or his authorised agent as aforesaid, in the presence of the Collector of Customs or other proper officer, at such port of importation, and the invoice value so declared, to which may be added all charges incurred by the said importer in respect of the said goods up to the time of shipment from the port of departure shall, with the addition of *ten pounds* per centum thereon, be deemed to be the value of the goods upon which duty shall be paid. And any person who shall in any such declaration make any false statement, knowing the same to be false, shall be guilty of perjury."

Mr. LLOYD said it was utterly impossible for any consignee to make the declaration here required.

Mr. STEPHEN proposed to omit the words "in that capacity." If an agent possessed the necessary knowledge it mattered not in what capacity he acquired it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK proposed an amendment prior to that proposed by Mr. Stephen. It was, that all the words after the first word "agent" should be omitted. He thought the matter might be left in the hands of the Collector of Customs.

Mr. LUCAS hoped the proposed amendment would not be assented to. The revenue was defrauded by persons who knew nothing about the value of the goods being allowed to make declarations. He thought it was high time that this loose system should be done away with. The importer should, if possible, be compelled to make the declaration. Persons at a distance could not be expected to come to Sydney to make such declarations; but they might make them before any magistrate.

Mr. WILSON said he thought the hon. member for Yass had inadvertently made a mistake, and that he did not intend to leave out the whole of the clause.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said it was not his intention to omit the form of oath.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said that one objection to the ad valorem duties was that these declarations were made by Custom-house agents who had no knowledge of invoices except they were told what was the invoice price and said so. They took the figures for granted and made the statements accordingly. It was intended by this bill to require first that the statement should be on oath, and, secondly, that it should be made by the importer himself; or with the consent of the Collector, by a person in the employment of the importer, and by a person who had some actual knowledge of the invoice. If that were required we should have statements made which would be on the authority of the persons making them and for which they would be liable. The hon. member seemed to think that it would be a sufficient safeguard if the Collector of Customs had the power of refusing to any proposed agent. That would impose a great deal of trouble on the Collector. He thought it would be better to limit the applications to consent to persons in the employment of the importer.

Mr. FLOOD thought the hon. and learned Premier took a contracted view of the matter, and desired to place the Collector of Customs in an onerous position. He would be charged almost daily with favouritism. He contended that a clerk in a merchant's office was not so well qualified to value goods as an agent of Customs would be. He objected to the discretionary power being given to the Collector of Customs, so that he could not be charged with any favouritism. He trusted that the committee would not deal with this question for party motives or passion. He hoped the House would not pass any law that would be oppressive to any portion of the community. He thought it his duty to raise his voice against this despotic law as proposed.

Mr. LEARY thought this clause went too far. First of all it provided that the importer should be compelled to produce an invoice. The importer might not be in Sydney. In that case an authorised agent, whom he supposed would be a clerk in the employment of the importer, was to produce the invoice. What actual knowledge would a clerk in an office have of the genuineness of an invoice. The thing was absurd. An importer might give his clerk a salted invoice. [Mr. WEBB: If the clerk has no actual knowledge he would not make the declaration.] How was it to be known whether he had any actual knowledge or not. It was an utter failure to attempt to legislate with ad valorem duties at all. He contended that a Custom-house agent would be much more likely to know the value of goods, to know whether the invoice given him was correct or not, than the merchant's clerk would be. But this bill went further. It provided that a person who declared to the genuineness of the invoice must also declare on oath that the said invoice contained a true account of the goods mentioned in the invoice. That would be asking a person to take an oath about something of which he knew nothing whatever. And not only that, the importer or his agent was to be asked to declare on oath that the cost specified in the invoice was actually the cost of the goods at the place of exportation. That was another absurdity. How could any person 16,000 miles away from the place whence the goods were exported, positively swear to the cost of the goods at such place of exportation? An importer might swear that the invoice was a true invoice; and it might be a true invoice. But suppose the exporter in England sent out a false invoice, how were we to get at that person?

Sir JAMES MARTIN presumed that if the declaration was to be made, it ought to be truly made; and he supposed it could not be truly made except by some person who knew something about it. A Custom-house agent could by no possibility know anything about the genuineness of an invoice, but the importer knew. But as it was inconvenient in all cases for an importer to make a declaration, the bill provided that the importer's confidential clerk could make it. It was a mere matter of form to take a declaration from a Custom-house agent; and it was no guarantee whatever to the public that the true value of the goods was given. He imagined that nearly every importer had a confidential person in his employment who knew his business, and who was competent to make a declaration as to the value of goods. The object of the amendment was to leave the law as it now stood. The provisions were said not to be sufficiently stringent. Well, they now proposed to make them more stringent. In reference to the declaration, he pointed out that an Act for the purpose was passed in Victoria five years ago, and had worked very well. That bill provided for the "importer or agent" making the declaration. No doubt the clause now proposed was more stringent than in the Victorian Act, but he argued that it was not too stringent.

Mr. LLOYD said if the amendment was carried the objection raised by the Premier would be got rid of. If the clause was carried as it stood at present it would completely ruin 40 or 50 persons, who were getting an honest and respectable living by acting as Custom-house agents. [Sir JAMES MARTIN: Not at all.] The hon. and learned gentleman said "not at all," but he knew nothing about it. If he were compelled to go down, or send his confidential clerk to the Customs, he would certainly pass entry also, and by that means the services of the Customs agent would be dispensed with. If, on the other hand, the amendment was carried, the Custom-house agent would be able to make a declaration "to the best of his knowledge and belief."

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the Hon. the Premier referred to the custom in Victoria, and seemed to think the custom there ought to be the model upon which they should proceed, because in Victoria there was a much larger importation of goods than in New South Wales. But in the Victorian law they found that the declaration was made by "the importer or authorised agent." If the law in that colony affected a much larger number of imports than in New South Wales, he wanted to know why they could not trust their own importers as well as in Victoria. He (Mr. Piddington) demurred to the declaration being made by the agent having actual knowledge of the invoice and goods specified therein. He objected to the addition to the clause, which would not offer additional security to the Government.

After a few remarks from Messrs. LEARY and ALLEN, the motion,—"That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question,"—was put and negatived.

The amendment to insert the words "to the best of my knowledge and belief" between the words "declare" and "that," was proposed.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said if they altered the statement in that way, the whole object in view would be frustrated. (Hear, hear.) He supposed the consignees who got the goods got the invoices, and why could they not make the statement. He did not see what difficulty there could be in saying it was a genuine invoice.

Mr. ALLEN: How could the importer's clerk or agent declare that the invoice produced was the "genuine and only invoice?" No one but the importer could make such a declaration, and it might be that the importer might be out of town.

Mr. LLOYD moved that the following words be inserted at the end of the clause:—"Or if the owner or agent is unwilling to make such declaration, the Collector of Customs may assess the value thereof as is provided in the next clause."

Sir JAMES MARTIN hoped the committee would not assent to the amendment. The amendment was to the effect, that the Collector might assess the value in an arbitrary manner without the basis on which alone he could do so properly. It made the production of the invoice optional.

Mr. ALLEN supported the amendment, but thought that the word "fail," should be employed instead of "unwilling."

Mr. WEBB hoped that the committee would pass the declaration as it stood, for it would check the practice of salting invoices. All parties should be compelled to exhibit their invoices.

Mr. LEARY: This character of legislation was directed against dishonest merchants who would not show the real invoices to their clerks. It was practically impossible, however, for the Government to detect the frauds which would be committed unless they employed confidential detectives to open the merchants' letters as they passed through the post office. He did not think that it mattered much whether the amendment was passed or not; but if pressed to a division he should vote for it.

Captain ONSLOW supported the amendment.

The question that the words proposed to be added be so added was put and negatived on a division of 24 to 9.

Mr. KING moved that after the word "declare" in the second line of the third page, the following words be inserted—"to the best of my knowledge and belief."

The motion was put and negatived without division.

Mr. FLOOD moved the omission of the word "value" in the sixth line of the third page, with a view to the insertion of the word "cost."

Mr. LEARY intimated that he desired to move the omission of all the words after the word "and that the value," down to the word "exported," whereupon

Mr. FLOOD withdrew his amendment, to allow of Mr. Leary moving a part of his amendment.

Mr. LEARY then moved the omission of the words "and that the."

The motion was negatived.

Sir JAMES MARTIN said that what the duty was to be paid upon was the value in the colony, but in order to get the value they take the invoice price at 10 per cent., which would represent the value for purposes of duty. He hoped the committee would not consent to the alteration about to be proposed.

After further discussion,

Mr. FLOOD moved that the word "value" be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the word "cost."

The amendment was negatived on a division by 22 to 10.

Mr. ALLEN proposed to omit after the word "invoice" the words "at the time of shipment," and to insert the same words after the words, "fair market value."

The amendment was agreed to.

Sir JAMES MARTIN moved the omission of the words "at such port of imporation."

Agreed to.

Mr. LLOYD moved the omission of the words "to which may be added all charges incurred by the said importer in respect of the said goods up to the time of shipment from the port of departure." These words would enable duty to be charged on packages in which the goods were contained.

Sir JAMES MARTIN pointed out that packages were included in the free list. The words were inserted to provide for such cases as that of Mr. Dibbs, to provide that the duty should be levied on the cost of the article at port of shipment.

Mr. LLOYD pointed out that the merchant could not get the cost of carriage from the buyers, and it was therefore hard that he should have to pay duty on charges to port of shipment that he could not recover.

Mr. WEBB trusted the Government would strike out the words.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought that the words ought to be retained, if they represented carriage to the port of shipment.

The question, that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, was put and agreed to on division. Ayes, 25; noes, 5.

The clause, as amended, was agreed to.

Clause 9 was submitted: "If upon view and examination of such goods or otherwise it shall appear to the Collector of Customs or other proper officer that the said goods are not valued according to the true and real value thereof as hereinbefore mentioned, such Collector of Customs or other proper officer may detain the said goods, and shall assess the value thereof, and if the importer or his agent shall object to pay duty according to the value of such goods so assessed by such Collector of Customs or other officer, or if the value of such goods is unknown or uncertain, then the value of such goods shall be ascertained by such Collector or other officer with the assistance of experts as hereinafter mentioned and according to such rules and regulations as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may from time to time make in that behalf, and the duty shall be paid according to the value so ascertained."

Mr. LEARY hoped that the Premier would move the chairman out of the chair.

Sir JAMES MARTIN moved the chairman out of the chair.

The House resumed, progress was reported, and leave was given to sit again to-morrow.

The House adjourned at twelve minutes past 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday).

PAIRS.—Customs Duties Bill, second reading: For—Mr. Garrett and Mr. Neale; against—Mr. Hart and Mr. Dodds.

NEW NOTICES.

THURSDAY, 6TH APRIL.

Mr. Garrett to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Is Comerong Island, at the entrance of the Shoalhaven Heads, reserved from free selection? 2. Has the Messrs. Berry, or any other person, authority to occupy the said island? 3. Are the Government aware that the Messrs. Berry, or others, are erecting huts on the said island, and if so, is it by the sanction of the Government that they are so doing?

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

Mr. Leary to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House all correspondence between the Honorable the Colonial Secretary and the Magistrates of the Casino Bench, since the 1st March, 1870, respecting Mr. Fawcett, late Police Magistrate at Casino.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd to ask the Colonial Treasurer.—Have the Government decided to bring under the notice of the House, during the present session, any measure by which a line of steam communication can be continued between this colony and San Francisco, with a view to improved postal intercourse with England and the United States of America?

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

Mr. Buchanan to move,—1. That, in the opinion of this House, it is inconsistent with the spirit and usages of Parliamentary Government that the first Minister of the Crown and Vice-President of the Executive Council should also hold the offices of Attorney-General, Grand Jury, and Public Prosecutor. 2. That the above resolution be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor.

LAW.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE his Honor District Judge DOWLING.

SENTENCE.

John A. Macfarlane, convicted of stealing a watch, was brought up for sentence. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be imprisoned in Darlinghurst gaol for six months, with hard labour.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

Thomas Barry was charged with having, at Sydney, on the 30th of March, unlawfully and feloniously attempted to steal money from the person of one William Marks. There was a second count for an assault, occasioning the said William Marks (a foreigner) actually bodily harm.

This case was proved by the evidence of the apprehending constable (Andrew Kilpatrick), William Marks, and sergeant Dawson. Marks was going home late at night, with some work, when he was accosted by prisoner. Prisoner said he was going the same way, and, after some conversation, invited Marks to drink with him. They did drink together, prisoner first paying for the drinks. Against the desire of Marks, Barry called for two more drinks, which Marks had to pay for, changing a pound-note to do so. They left the public-house together, and Barry very pressingly invited him to let him carry his parcel, which Marks refused. Prisoner was felt by Marks to be feeling in his waistcoat pocket as if for his money. Barry said he would get Marks to make a pair of boots for him, which Marks refused, saying he would do no business that night. Barry would not leave him, and again pressed him to drink, and Marks again refused. He said ironically that he would not drink with "such a respectable man." Upon this Barry struck him and gave him a black eye. Marks laid hold of the prisoner and cried out "police." A policeman came in sight, when prisoner broke away from him, leaving a piece of his coat in his hand.

Mr. R. J. Robinson called a witness—the landlady of the public-house—who swore that both the men were the worse for drink, and not sober, as stated by the apprehending constable. He contended that no case had been made out against the prisoner for the attempt to commit a felony. The assault was a trivial one, and would be sufficiently punished by a slight fine.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty. There were two previous convictions against the prisoner. Remanded for sentence.

ATTEMPTING TO STAB.

Joseph Hartley (a man advanced in years) was charged with attempting, at Sydney, on the 6th of March, to stab one Patrick Maloney with a butcher's knife.

The case was sustained for the Crown by the evidence of the apprehending constable (sergeant M'Keogh), Patrick Maloney (the party attacked), and Mr. Leopold Goldsmith. Mr. Goldsmith saw prisoner catch up the knife, whilst in some altercation with the prosecutor, and warned Maloney, that he was likely to be stabbed. Mr. Goldsmith took the knife from Hartley, and Maloney punched his head. The prisoner was drunk. No actual attempt to stab being proved, the Judge stopped the case, and the prisoner was discharged with a caution from his Honor against drunkenness. The police and gaol authorities reported to his Honor that Hartley had been convicted twenty-six times of drunkenness, and seven times for other petty offences. Hartley said he would take the total abstinence pledge, and so, with a humble and dejected air, retired from the Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

John Mason, alias Oliphant, charged with stealing from the person, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

STEALING AND RECEIVING.

Saul Aaron was charged with stealing and feloniously receiving hats, and other articles of clothing, belonging to Mr. Braun.

Prisoner was arraigned with one Morris Cohen—who pleaded guilty to the three several charges preferred against him. Aaron, however, pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Carroll.

Detective Elliott proved the arrest of the prisoner, on the 8th ultimo. On being questioned by the officer, prisoner admitted having pledged some hats with Mr. Sly, the pawnbroker, in King-street. The prisoner said that he got these hats, so pledged, from "Charley Moore, the auctioneer, in Pitt-street, and that he had bills to show for them." Elliott took prisoner to the Cumberland-street watch-house. Before he was taken into custody he admitted to Elliott, of his own accord, that he "got them from Cohen, Mr. Braun's bookkeeper." The man Cohen was brought to the station-house, and prisoner said that was the man that gave him the things. He said he had pawned the articles, and had given part of the money to Cohen; and further that Cohen used to bring the things to his (prisoner's) lodgings, in Bridge-street, in parcels. The officer found the pawn tickets on prisoner, the pawn tickets being all from Mr. Sly's establishment. The main facts set forth in Elliott's evidence was fully and conclusively proved for the Crown by the evidence of the pawnbroker, of the prisoner's landlady, of Morris Cohen (the accomplice), and Mr. Braun, the gentleman who had been robbed. Mr. Braun had missed the goods stolen; Cohen had formerly been in his employment as bookkeeper.

Mr. Carroll addressed the jury for the defence.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty. Remanded for sentence—prisoner to be sentenced (with Morris Cohen) on the following day (Thursday).

STEALING.

Jessie Desmond was charged with having, whilst in the service of Mr. John Taylor, at Balmain, on the 17th of February last, stolen clothing, and a brush and comb, belonging to the said John Taylor.

The prisoner was undefended.

The case was proved for the Crown by sergeant Dawson, sub-inspector Thorpe, constable Smith, Rebecca Taylor (a respectable servant residing at Neotsfield), Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor (wife of Mr. John Taylor, of Balmain) and a lad named William Caruthers. It appeared that the prisoner took service in the family of a gentleman living at Balmain, and that, after remaining there for four days, she suddenly left, under pretence of going across to Sydney for her "things." It was remarked that she spoke to Mrs. Taylor almost as soon as she came to her place about some missing clothes, and gave it as her opinion that the clothes she said were missing must have been stolen by a dress-maker then employed to do day-work in the house. At the time that Desmond went away from Mr. John Taylor's, as above mentioned, she never came back at all, and the boy Caruthers observed her crawling out through the back fence of Mr. Taylor's house. When Jessie Desmond had so unexpectedly departed the things mentioned in the information as stolen were missed by Mrs. Taylor. These things were, some days afterwards, found by the police secreted near Neotsfield—at a very great distance from Balmain, and it was a rather curious coincidence that Jessie Desmond had only just come up there from Sydney to live as a servant in the immediate vicinity of the spot where these things were found. This coincidence struck the police so very forcibly that they arrested Jessie Desmond on the charge of having stolen the clothing, which had, undoubtedly, been carried off from Mrs. E. Taylor's at Balmain. The prisoner denied that she had ever been in Mrs. Taylor's service at all. She admitted, however, that she had agreed to work for Mrs. Taylor for two days, and did so. The prisoner called several witnesses who did not appear. At length a Mrs. Kate Barnett answered to the call of the officer of the Court; and, on being interrogated by the prisoner, Mrs. Barnett swore that she knew (of her own knowledge) that the prisoner was not hired by Mrs. Taylor as a servant, but that Jessie had kindly gone over to that lady's house to "oblige Mrs. Taylor by doing two days' work for her; Mrs. Taylor's servant being ill." Mrs. Barnett first swore that she had herself read this letter Mrs. Taylor was said to have written to "Jessie"—asking her to come over for two days—but (on being strictly cross-examined by the Crown Prosecutor) witness Barnett subsequently admitted that she had not read the letter. Her husband it was that read it, and he told her its contents. Mrs. Barnett burnt the letter. Mrs. Barnett believed that Jessie Desmond was a respectable woman; she had known her for about a year; believed her to be of good character, but admitted that she was aware that Jessie had been charged with forgery. During the trial there were, moreover, several other allusions to certain cases and actions in which Jessie Desmond was unpleasantly concerned, but they were, from first to last, only darkly alluded to, and finally left in their obscurity.

The prisoner addressed the jury, earnestly protesting her innocence, and affirming that she was the victim of some personal spite on the part of Mr. Taylor's family.

The jury, after some short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty.

Jessie Desmond was charged (before a fresh jury) with having, at Sydney, on the 13th of March, stolen two diapers, a certain quantity of tea, some sago, and other articles, the property of Mr. John Anderson Turner.

This case was proved for the Crown by constable Roderick Flynn, Mrs. Turner, and Mary Anne Allison.

Verdict—Guilty.

Jessie Desmond was charged with having, at Sydney, on or about the 16th day of March, stolen certain woman's clothing, the property of Rebecca Burton, a servant.

This was a charge against the prisoner of having stolen certain articles of clothing from a fellow-servant out of her box. It was clearly proved for the Crown, by the evidence of sergeant John Dawson and the owner of the property, Rebecca Burton.

Verdict—Guilty.

The Crown Prosecutor said there was another case against this woman, but he did not intend to press it; as the Crown had obtained three convictions against her. He should not have pressed these three charges against the prisoner, if he had not felt it his bounden duty to take that course; believing her to be a most dangerous person, utterly unfit to be at large. She was not only known to be a thief, but she had the deliberate artfulness and cruel malignity so to act, and to frame her defences for her acts, as to throw the blame of her evil doings upon others. He doubted not but that his Honor would remember to have previously seen this woman, under similar circumstances, before him in that Court. She had been there last sessions.

She was remanded for sentence.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Mary Parkinson, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, and the official assignee read his report.

In the estate of Samuel Elliott, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. Insolvent was examined by Mr. H. Driver for a creditor, and cross-examined by Mr. R. B. Smith.

In the estate of Solomon Kerah, a single meeting. Mr. Rolin, for insolvent, informed the Court that he had no means to attend the meeting. One debt was proved. Twelve months' accounts, under rules 22 and 23, to be filed on or before 15th April. The meeting was adjourned until the 26th.

In the estate of Richard H. Shaw, a single meeting. Insolvent amended part D of his schedule. Five debts were proved. The official assignee read his report, and was directed to allow insolvent his household furniture and wearing apparel, and the sum of £3 for services rendered.

In the estate of Charles Pritchard, a single meeting. Four debts were proved, and insolvent was allowed his furniture, apparel, and tools of trade.

In the estate of Robert Muriel, a single meeting. Insolvent amended part B of his schedule. No debt was proved, the schedule debts having been either paid or provided for. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of Jeremiah Delohery, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and the official assignee read his report.

In the estate of Cornelius Riordan, a single meeting. Some debts were proved, insolvent was examined, and the official assignee read his report.

In the estate of Daniel Buckley, a third meeting. The official assignee read his report.

In the estate of Sullivan and Tindale, a first meeting. Four debts were proved. Twelve months' accounts under rules 22 and 23, and £10 to be paid to accountant for preparing them.

In the estate of James Gilroy, an adjourned single meeting. Three debts were proved, and insolvent was examined.

In the estate of Thame and Walker, an adjourned special meeting. One debt was proved in part, and, by request, the meeting was further adjourned until the 3rd May.

SURRENDERS.

James Fisher, of Cleveland-street, Sydney, builder. Liabilities, £864 12s. 7d. Assets, £93. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Westaway, of Newcastle, tailor. Liabilities, £281 10s. 1d., of which £50 is secured. Assets, £59 18s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

William Brewster, of Phillip-street, Sydney, compositor. Liabilities, £59 2s. 6d. Assets, £7 10s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Edward Gray, of Ashfield, writing clerk. Liabilities, £1359 15s., of which £1100 is secured. Assets, £1368 5s. 6d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, 6th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner. Motions: In re James Madden, application to release estate from sequestration. In re Edward Millett, application to release estate from sequestration. Compulsory Sequestration—English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank v. Joseph Dernelley. Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation. 1st. Estate of Benjamin Derrett, second plan dividend, 1s 4 15-32d. in £ on concurrent proofs. 2nd. Estate of separate estate of William Walker, of the firm of Richard Thame and William Walker, dividend of 3s. 2-5d per £ on concurrent proofs, and preferent debts in full. 3rd. Estate of John White, first dividend of 8s. 3½d. in £. 4th. Estate of Maria Moss, first dividend of 6s 11 3-8d in £ on four preferent proofs, and 20s. (in all) payable on one proof for rent. 5th. Estate of John Ford, an account current only, shewing the disposal of the realised assets. Chief Clerk to hand in a list of estates, six months or more under sequestration, in which no account current and plan of distribution have been filed, or further time given for that purpose. Jabez Backman, adjourned examination from the third instant. Estates of Yeodale and Pontey, also in separate estate of Joseph Yeodale, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 7th April (Good Friday).—Holiday.
Saturday, 8th April.—Holiday.
Monday, 10th April.—Holiday.
Tuesday, 11th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner; Augustus Wells, second, at East Maitland.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 11th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Mary Waters, William John Goodman, George Crossman, Michael Kearney, Joseph Dorman, Richard Thame (firm of Thame and Walker), and separate estate of Richard Thame. John Jennings, Joseph West, tertius, adjourned, from the 21st ultimo.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, with Messrs. Hughes, Raphael, Renwick, and Curran.

Eleven persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 40s., on conviction of drunkenness, or of riotous behaviour, or of using obscene language in public places.

Ann Davis, found drunk in Market-street between 11 and 12 last night, was charged with being an idle and disorderly person, having neither fixed abode nor lawful means of support, and failing to negative the accusation, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

John White, charged with having stolen a decanter and a counterpane, valued at 3s., the goods of William Jeffreys, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Two prisoners were remanded.

On the summons paper were twenty-two cases, of which one was dismissed, three were not prosecuted, and in one a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the non-appearing defendant. Seven persons were fined for breaches of the Publicans' Act: Robert Blackman and John Kean were fined 20s. each for neglecting to keep a light burning over their doors from sunset to sunrise; John Hutchings, Michael Riedy, and James Wilson were fined 20s. each for keeping open house for the sale of liquor on Sunday; Gustav Wangenheim was fined 1s. for allowing disorderly conduct in his house; and Honorah Ryan was fined 10s. for permitting music and dancing in her house, not having obtained the authorisation required by the Act. Two persons were fined 20s. each and one was fined 10s for verbal offences; and seven persons were fined in sums varying from 1s. to 10s. for offences against the Police Act.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. St. Julian and Eldred.

Four persons found drunk in the streets were fined in the usual penalties.

Mary Love, locked up for making use of obscene language in Argyle-street, was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., in default seven days' incarceration.

John Simmonds was brought before the Court on summons, charged with approaching H.M.S. Clio and supplying James Murphy, a stoker, with a bottle of spirits without leave. James Howell, corporal of H.M.S. Clio, deposed that on Sunday forenoon he saw a boat containing the defendant and another young man come alongside Cockatoo Island; Murphy went up to them, and he saw defendant hand the bottle of spirits produced to Murphy, who put it inside his shirt and walked towards the ship. A witness for the defence stated that he was in the boat with defendant; on Sunday morning they went to the Clio for the purpose of asking Murphy to come to Sydney to dinner; on getting alongside the island Murphy was asked to have a nobbler, but as they had no water in the boat he took the bottle and went towards the ship to mix it. Neither of them knew that they were doing wrong. Case dismissed. Mr. Buchanan appeared for the defendant.

On the summons sheet there were twenty-seven cases, in twenty-five of which the informations were laid by Inspectors Oram, Robertson, and Seymour. Mr. Driver appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Corporation. Nine cab-drivers were fined, some 5s. and others 10s. each, with 5s. costs, for various breaches of the by-laws. Margaret Nicholson, Charles Edwards, and Charles Reid were fined 5s. and 5s. costs each, for allowing water to run to waste. Michael Tatty, for allowing filth to remain on the carriage way, was fined 10s. and 5s. costs; and Peter Smith, James Dummed, and Thomas Bourke, for a similar offence, was fined 5s. each, with 5s. costs in each case. The information against James Munty, for commencing a building in Kent-street, without first putting up a platform and hand-rail, was withdrawn upon payment of 5s. costs. Thomas Taylor, for entering into enclosed land for the purpose of shooting, was fined 1s. and 5s. costs. Another case was withdrawn upon defendant promising not to offend again. John Smart v. Thomas Wood was a case of detention of property valued at £17, in which an order was made in favour of complainant.

MENDELSSOHN AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE original of the following interesting letter by Mendelssohn has just been published by his son in a German periodical. It will naturally be peculiarly interesting to English readers. We wonder how many more of these charming effusions are lying concealed:—

"Frankfort, July 19, 1842.

"My dearest little Mother,—I must tell you a little more about London, and of the days after our trip to Manchester. I could not make up my mind to go to Dublin because of the twelve hours' sea journey, the thought of which crushed all my ideas. We spent two peaceful days in Manchester with the uncles and aunts, but as soon as we got back to London the whirl began again. I shall tell you all about it verbally—how disgracefully Cecile carried on with Sir Edward Bulwer, and how old Rogers (Sam Rogers, you know) squeezed her hand and begged her to bring up her children to be as charming as herself, and to speak English as well (this made a sensation), and how Mr. Roebuck came in (asked Dirichlet who he is) and how we played charades at the Beneckes', and Klingemann acted a West Indian planter and Sir Walter Scott, and how the directors of the Philharmonic gave me a fish dinner at Greenwich with whitebait and speeches, and how they sang my 'Antigone' music at the Moscheles' (I must imitate that on the piano for your benefit—I see Rebecca laughing already; but why does she never write?)—and how I waited for Herr von Massow at the Brunswick Hotel, and spoke to Herr Abeken at the Bunsens', and how we had a great dinner at the Bunsens'—all this I shall describe minutely when I see you; but I must at once tell you all the details of my last visit at Buckingham Palace. I know how it will amuse you, dear mother, and me too.

"It is, as G. says, the one really pleasant and thoroughly comfortable English house, where one feels *a non aise*. Of course I do know a few others, but yet on the whole I agree with him. Joking apart, Prince Albert had asked me to go to him on Saturday at 2 o'clock, so that I might try his organ before I left England; I found him alone, and as we were talking away, the Queen came in also alone, in a simple morning dress. She said she was obliged to leave for Claremont in an hour, and then suddenly interrupting herself, exclaimed, 'But goodness, what a confusion!' for the wind had littered the whole room, and even the pedals of the organ (which, by the way, made a very pretty feature in the room), with leaves of music from a large portfolio that lay open. As she spoke she knelt down and began picking up the music; Prince Albert helped, and I too was not idle. Then Prince Albert proceeded to explain the stops to me, and she said that she would meanwhile put things straight. I begged that the Prince would first play me something, so that, as I said, I might boast about it in Germany; and he played a Chorale, by heart, with the pedals, so charmingly and clearly and correctly that it would have done credit to any professional, and the Queen, having finished her work, came and sat by him and listened and looked pleased. Then it was my turn, and I began my chorus from 'St. Paul'—'How lovely are the messengers.' Before I got to the end of the first verse they both joined in the chorus, and all the time Prince Albert managed the stops for me so cleverly—first a flute, at the forte the great organ, at the D major part the whole, then he made a lovely diminuendo with the stops, and so on to the end of the piece, and all by heart—that I was really quite enchanted. Then the young Prince of Gotha came in, and there was more chatting; and the Queen asked if I had written any more new songs, and said she was very fond of singing my published ones. 'You should sing one to him,' said Prince Albert; and after a little begging she said she would try the 'Fruhlingslied' in B flat—'If it is still here,' she added, 'for all my music is packed up for Claremont.' Prince Albert went to look for it, but came back saying it was already packed. 'But one might perhaps unpack it,' said I. 'We must send for Lady ——' she said. I did not catch the name. So the bell was rung, and the servants were sent after it, but without success; and at last the Queen went herself, and while she was gone Prince Albert said to me, 'She begs you will accept this present as a remembrance,' and gave me a little case with a beautiful ring, on which is engraved 'V. R. 1842.' Then the Queen came back and said, 'Lady —— is gone, and has taken all my things with her. It really is most annoying.' (You can't think how that amused me.) I then begged that I might not be made to suffer for the accident, and hoped she would sing another song. After some consultation with her husband he said, 'She will sing you something of Gluck's'. Meantime the Princess of Gotha had come in, and we five proceeded through various corridors and rooms to the Queen's sitting-room, where there was a gigantic rocking-horse standing near the sofa, and two big birdcages, and pictures on the walls, and splendidly bound books on the table, and music on the piano. The Duchess of Kent came in too, and while they were talking I rummaged about amongst the music, and soon discovered my first set of songs. So, of course, I begged her rather to sing one of those than the Gluck, to which she very kindly consented; and which did she choose?—'Schöner und schöner schmückt sich!' sang it quite charmingly, in strict time and tune, and with very good execution. Only in the line 'Der Prosa Lasten und Müh,' where it goes down to D, and then comes up again chromatically, she sang D sharp each time, and as I gave her the note both times, the last time she sang D, and there it ought to have been D sharp. But with the exception of this little mistake it was really charming, and the last long G I have never heard better, or purer, or more natural from any amateur. Then I was obliged to confess that Fanny had written the song (which I found very hard, but pride must have a fall), and beg her to sing one of my own also. If I would give her plenty of help she would gladly try, she said, and then she sang the Pilgerspruch 'Lass dich nur,' really quite faultlessly, and with charming feeling and expression. I thought to myself, one must not pay too many compliments on such an occasion, so I merely thanked her a great many times; upon which she said, 'Oh, if only I had not been so frightened; generally, I have such long breath.' Then I praised her heartily and with the best conscience in the world; for just that part with the long G at the close she had done so well, taking the three following and connecting notes in the same breath, as one seldom hears it done, and therefore it amused me doubly that she herself should have begun about it. After this Prince Albert sang the Aerndte-lied, 'Es ist ein Schnitter;' and then he said I must play him something before I went, and gave me as themes the Chorale which he had played on the organ and the song he had just sung. If every thing had gone as usual, I ought to have improvised most dreadfully badly, for it is almost always like that with me when I want it to go well, and then I should have gone away vexed with the whole morning. But, just as if I was to keep nothing but the pleasantest, most charming recollection of it, I never improvised better; I was in the best mood for it, and played a long time, and enjoyed it myself, so that besides the two themes I brought in the songs that the Queen had sung, naturally enough; and it all went off so easily that I would gladly not have stopped; and they followed me with so much intelligence and attention that I felt more at my ease than I ever did in improvising to an audience. She said several times she hoped I would soon come to England again and pay them a visit, and then I took leave, and down below I saw the beautiful carriages waiting, with their scarlet outriders, and in a quarter of an hour the flag was lowered, and the *Court Circular* announced, 'Her Majesty left the palace at twenty minutes past 3;' and I went off in the rain to the Klingemanns, and had the double pleasure of pouring out all my news to them and to Cecile.

"I must add that I begged the Queen to allow me to dedicate my A minor symphony to her, as that had really been the inducement to my journey, and because the English name on the Scotch piece would look doubly well. Also, I forgot to tell you how just as she was going to begin to sing she said, 'But the parrot must go out first, or he will screech louder than I can sing.' Upon which Prince Albert rang the bell, and the Prince of Gotha said he would carry it out, and I said, 'allow me,' and carried the great cage out, to the astonishment of the servants. There is plenty more to say when we meet; but if Dirichlet goes and thinks me a little aristocrat because of these long details, I swear I am more radical than ever, and call to witness Grote, Roebuck, and you, my dear little mother, who will be as much amused by all these details as I am myself."

MEN OF THE PEN.—War has a remarkable effect on men of the pen. Not only have three, we believe, fallen on the field—the *Times* losing Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton at Sedan, as it also lost Mr. Bowlby in the Chinese war—but they write nothing but war articles. They are all like Mr. Jefferson Brick, "Our War Correspondent," who was introduced to Martin Chuzzlewit, and who "chopped savagely," both with his nether jaw and his scissors, as he cut out anything spicily insulting to England! Even the grave old "Quarterly," usually as sedate as Byron's "My Grandmother's Review of the British"—and, let us say, admirably edited and always most readable—has broken out into war fever. It has ten articles: the first is the War between France and Germany; the tenth, the Terms of Peace; the eight is on German patriotic songs; the fifth, on German and Prussian armies; and, of the other six, one concerns the inefficiency of the British Navy; another, the mismanagement of our Army; a third descants on Prévost-Paradol and Napoleon III.; a fourth on the Laboratory at Woolwich; and a fifth on the Revolutionary Epoch. Clearly, therefore, nine out of ten articles more or less concern the war; the tenth, on the Life of Lord Palmerston, of course glances at its antecedent causes. Is the "Review" to be bound in the uniform of the British army, or in blood-red?

PLUTARCH'S LIVES.—Most of our readers have heard of—but, we suspect, comparatively few have read—a work that was exceedingly popular two generations ago, namely, "Plutarch's Lives," of which the latest and best edition is that of the poet Clough, published in 1859 by a Boston firm. We are glad to see that the same publishers—Messrs. Little, Brown, and Co.—are about to bring out a still more completely forgotten book, "Plutarch's Morals." The best known English version was published in 1684-94, and went through five editions, the latest of which bears the date 1718. The translation was made by "several hands;" and hence, while some of the essays were very well written, and showed a sound knowledge of both Greek and English, others were full of the most astounding blunders. For example, when Plutarch tells us that "a certain water, being stirred, produces bubbles," the translator's idea is that "a certain water, being stirred, produces a new metal, called pompholyx." There is an earlier translation, now extremely rare, bearing date 1603-57, which is supposed to be more accurate; and it is on this translation that the new version—edited by Professor Goodwin, of Harvard College—is based. Mr. Emerson has promised to contribute an introductory essay, for which the publishers are waiting. As soon as it is ready, the work will appear in five octavo volumes.

WE have been requested by Bradley, Newton, and Lamb to call attention to their sale of household furniture and effects, at the residence of H. B. A. Middleton, Esq., Victoria Barracks, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1458213

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 5.

Helen Macgregor (s.), 110 tons, Captain Eedy, from Grafton 1st instant. Passengers—Judge M'Farlane, Mrs. Steele, Messrs. Metcalf, Quadrant, D'Arcy, and 5 in the steerage. C. and N. F. Co., agents.

H.M.S. Blanche, 8 guns, Captain Montgomery, from Melbourne 2nd instant.

DEPARTURES.—April 4.

John Williams, for S. S. Islands.

April 5.

Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.
Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.
Grafton (s.), for Grafton.
J. G. Colreon, for Cleveland Bay.
Lady Franklin, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 6.

Norman, for S. S. Islands; Border Chief, Underley, for London; Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton; Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay; Hero (s.), Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne; Isle of France, for Hobart Town.

CLEARANCES.—April 5.

Isle of France, barque, 312 tons, Captain Lucas, for a whaling voyage. Passenger—Mrs. Lucas.

Lady Franklin, barque, 235 tons, Captain Giese, for Auckland, via Newcastle, in ballast.

Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Adams, Master Adams, Miss Adams, Dr. Huffington, Messrs. G. Gordon, A. F. Fletcher, Ogilvie, R. Adams, Doveton, Fisher, Lipscomb, J. C. Smith, W. D. Fisher, J. M. A. Callaghan, J. H. Magill, and 18 in the steerage.

Mormon, barque, 254 tons, Captain Bryce, for Fiji. Passengers—Lieutenant Liardet, Captain Sweetman, Dr. Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barrow, Miss Barrow, Messrs. E. Jones, A. Rogalsky, B. Moss, P. Power, A. Manning, T. Johnson.

Border Chief, ship, 1011 tons, Captain Leslie, for London.

Underley, ship, 1202 tons, Captain Titmarsh, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Stamp, Captain Vandertas, Mrs. Williams, Miss Davis, Messrs. F. Sword, W. Hooper, H. Boutall, and 1 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 5.

Atalanta, from Clyde River, with 34 beams, 12,000 feet timber; Maid of Erin, from the Hawkesbury, with 200 bags maize, 2 coops poultry, 3000 shingles, 2 cases eggs; Eagle (s.), from Wollongong, with 215 tons coal; Peacock, from Shoalhaven, with 10,000 feet timber; Lady Emma, Gleaner, Contest, Heron, Prompt, from Newcastle, with 506 tons coal, 26 tons limestone; Retrieve, from Shoalhaven, with 11,000 feet timber; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 85 bales wool, 113 bales hay, 20 bales skins, 350 hides, 21 casks tallow, 20 bags maize, 10 bags barley, 10 kegs tobacco, 11 horses, 1 cow, 4 calves, 20 sheep, 3 coops fowls, 7 baskets prawns, 80 bags coke.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 5.

Rosebud, for Baranjui; Flying Cloud, for Nambuccra; Eagle (s.), for Wollongong; Contest, for Port Stephens; Lady Emma, Lalla Rookh, Gleaner, Prompt, Heron, Douglas, for Newcastle; Peacock, for Shoalhaven; Retrieve, for Shoalhaven; Atalanta, for Clyde River.

EXPORTS.—April 5.

Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane: 8 quarter-casks wine, 3 packages tobacco, 7 packages wine, Parbury, Brothers; 6 packages wine, 20 cases whisky, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 50 bags sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.; 5 quarter-casks rum, J. R. Cattell and Co.; 1 package, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 25 cases schnapps, M. Moss and Co.; 5 quarter-casks wine, 25 kegs nails, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 28 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 15 cases kerosene, 1 case carbines, 11 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 13 plates iron, H. Harper; 3 cases, G. Ferguson; 15 bales blanket., Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher; 22 packages drapery, C. Moore and Co.; 24 chests tea, 12 axle arms, 1 saw, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 10 bags oats, F. Gibbons; 6 packages boots, W. E. Davey; 1 package, Saddington and Sons; 10 cases sugar, Brown and Co.; 7 cases acid, 1 package, Elliott, Brothers; 247 packages, F. H. Trouton; 3 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 6 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 10 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 1 case, J. Abrahams; 2 packages, Myers; 20 cases fruit, J. James; 3 cases fruit, R. Herrod; 2 packages, Blackburn and Co.; 1 package, Cowan and Co.; 1 case, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 2 packages, Hilton Browne and Co.; 50 cases kerosene, Hartley Kerosene Co.; 16 bags oats, J. Healey; 20 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 8 cases fruit, 2 casks butter, J. Cameron; 1 package, Levick and Co.; 36 sash weights, 11 packages, Levick and Co.; 3 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 46 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 4 packages, Alderson and Son; 10 kegs butter, 10 cases fruit, 1 case cheese, F. Gibbons; 4 cases, C. Moore and Co.; 6 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 39 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 64 cases fruit, P. James; 1 waggon, M'Dermott.

Underley, for London: 70 bales wool, F. Ebsworth; 177 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 116 bales wool, J. E. Ebsworth; 371 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 38 bales wool, C. Rolleston; 72 bales wool, J. Dodshun and Co.; 69 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 133 bales wool, 21 casks tallow, Towns and Co.; 1 bale wool, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 24 bales wool, R. Binnie; 50 bales wool, Parbury, Brothers; 149 bales wool, Beilby and Scott; 122 bales wool, 13 bales leather, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 63 bales wool, Australian Mortgage Co.; 251 bales wool, Morehead and Young; 18 bales 1 pocket wool, S. Neale; 56 bales wool, Davies, Alexander, and Co.; 738 bales 1 pocket wool, 1 case tortoiseshell, 298 casks tallow, 16 bales leather, 122 cases pearl shell, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 36 bales 1 pocket wool, J. G. Francis; 106 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 190 bales wool, R. Kummerer; 805 bales 1 half-bale wool, 16 bales leather, 8 bales cotton, 718 cases meat, Mort and Co.; 20 bales wool, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 156 bales wool, 1 case wine, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 31 bales wool, A. Hinchcliffe; 47 bales wool, 13 bales cotton, 111 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 27 bales wool, E. Webb and Co.; 141 bales wool, J. B. Tickle; 83 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 8 bales wool, A. S. Webster; 22 bales wool, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 4 bales cotton, Frazer and Co.; 20 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 129 kegs butter, Law and Tinsley; 2 boxes silver coin (£800), Bank N. S. Wales; 2 cases wine, H. Lindeman; 2 cases, W. Macdonnell and Co.; 6 bags hair, 5 cases beeswax, 17 hogsheads treacle, 1150 horns, 1800 bones, 240 hides, 30 bales leather, Saddington and Sons; 967 cakes 2629 ingots copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 111 casks tallow, R. Binnie; 88 casks tallow, Brewster and Trebeck; 89 casks cocoanut oil, T. and J. Skinner; 76 cases gum, G. Thorne; 10 bales leather, 100 bags quartz, F. Macnab and Co.; 378 bags copper ore, 47 bags lead ore, A. Morris. Recapitulation: 4134 bales 1 half-bale 3 pockets wool, 25 bales cotton, 127 bales leather, 76 cases gum, 89 casks cocoanut oil, 629 casks tallow, 718 cases meat, 47 bags lead ore, 378 bags copper ore, 100 bags quartz, 967 cakes 2949 ingots copper, 240 hides, 1800 bones, 1150 horns, 122 cases pearl shell, 17 hogsheads treacle, 5 cases beeswax, 2 boxes coin, 6 bags hair, 149 casks butter, 3 cases wine, 3 packages sundries.

Border Chief, for London: 1620 cakes copper, 1937 ingots copper, J. Robertson; 300 hogsheads treacle, Colonial Sugar Co.; 75 casks tallow, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 87 casks tallow, 67 bales wool, W. and C. York; 21 casks tallow, T. and J. Skinner; 611 hides, 8 bales cotton, 25 bales wool, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 316 cases meat, Mort and Co.; 240 casks butter, 56 bales leather, Saddington and Son; 26 casks butter, E. Lowther; 106 cases gum, A. S. Webster; 5 tons bones and horns, J. and G. Harris; 6 packages hair, 3 cases beeswax, 19 bales wool, R. Binnie; 3 cases clothing, Cohen, Brothers; 2 cases beeswax, E. and W. Paul; 1 case, W. A. Willington; 56 bales wool, 2 cases jam, D. Cooper and Co.; 19 bales wool, S. Travers; 258 bales wool, Young and Lark; 20 bales wool, Talbot and Son; 19 bales wool, D. Baird; 9 bales wool, A. Gibbes; 320 bales wool, 57 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 158 bales wool, A. and W. Busby; 48 bales wool, Archer and Co.; 368 bales wool, A. J. S. Bank; 66 bales wool, J. Headrich and Co.; 147 bales wool, Icely and Son; 32 bales wool, G. Fairbairn; 12 bales wool, J. Kite; 12 bales wool, Bank N. S. W.; 40 bales wool, C. Gardiner; 76 bales wool, T. Holt; 103 bales wool, R. Kummerer; 12 bales wool, Mercantile Bank; 50 bales wool, H. Haigh and Son; 81 bales wool, S. Samuel; 274 bales wool, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 227 bales wool, J. Wallach; 142 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 29 bales wool, J. de V. Lamb; 51 bales wool, H. Beit; 66 bales wool, Lamb and Black; 11 bales wool, Strahorn, Brothers; 260 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 101 bales wool, Brown and Co. Recapitulation: 3278 bales wool, 1620 cakes 1937 ingots copper, 300 hogsheads treacle, 240 casks tallow, 611 hides, 316 cases meat, 266 casks butter, 56 bales leather, 100 cases gum, 5 tons bones and horns, 6 packages hair, 5 cases beeswax, 8 bales cotton, 6 cases sundries.

Norman, for Fiji: 1 box tobacco, Hoffnung and Co.; 2 cases brandy, 1 package tobacco, 1 case wine, 2 packages cigars, H. S. Bird; 8 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 4 cases muskets, 1 hogshead rum, 50 cases geneva, 25 cases brandy, 4 cases, Campbell and Co.; 1 quarter-cask wine, 14 packages tea, 13 bags sugar, 8 packages, D. Mitchell and Co.; 10 cases whisky, 15 cases brandy, 2 cases bitters, 2 quarter-casks rum, 25 cases geneva, 16 cases wine, 23 bags sugar, 12 packages tea, 13 cases beer, 53 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 1 package cigars, A. W. Sutton; 197 cases geneva, 19 cases tobacco, 13 packages drapery, 15 coils rope, 3 cases cigars, 3 cases muskets, 60 cases wine, 8 cases meat, 17 packages, A. Ragalsky; 2 cases muskets, 1 case wine, Lassetter and Co.; 23 packages brandy, 100 cases geneva, 1 package tea, 13 cases beer, 10 cases wine, 4 cases muskets, T. and J. Skinner; 2 packages tea, Campbell and Co.; 30 boxes soap, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, J. Isaacs and Co.; 6 cases prints, 1 package, Myers and Solomon; 8 packages, D. Mitchell and Co.; 9 packages, Myers and Cantor; 175 iron pots, 25 bars 10 bundles iron, 20 anchors, 3 grindstones, 15 packages ammunition, 28 kegs paint, 6 iron pots, 4 ovens, 68 packages, J. Keep; 1 quarter-cask wine, F. A. Blake; 8 bags sugar, Burrows and Barnard; 36 tins meat, 56 lbs. rice, 46 lbs. fish, 36 packages, Captain Sayers; 42 packages beef, 20 boxes pipes, 1 case vestas, 35 packages, W. Saber; 6 anchors, 7 packages ammunition, 21 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 17 packages, Biffen and Clarke; 140 pieces timber, 51 packages, J. Cruikshank; 11 packages, J. Partridge; 2 packages, T. Edens.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Port Denison and Cleveland Bay.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Lyttelton.—By the John Knox, this day, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Dandenong (s.), and Hero (s.), this day, at 3. p.m.

For Fiji, Navigators', and Friendly Islands.—By the John Wesley, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Broad Sound and Port Mackay.—By the Amy Robsart, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Helen Macgregor (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, April 5: Hero (s.), 765 tons, Captain Logan, for Melbourne; Francis, barque, 489 tons, Captain Hill, for Hongkong; City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane; Malcolm, schooner, 182 tons, Captain Langworthy, for Hobart Town.

The ships Border Chief and Underley cleared yesterday for London, both vessels having very heavy cargoes.

The steamers Alexandra, for Melbourne, and the Balclutha, for Rockhampton, proceeded on their voyages yesterday, taking passengers and cargo.

The Grafton (s.) sailed for the Clarence River yesterday evening.

The following vessels are loading or discharging at the Circular and Campbell's Wharfs:—America, British Flag, Brucklay Castle, Cornwallis, Cumeria, Englebert, Hawkesbury, Kosciusko, Norman, Petrel, Reconnaissance, Sea Witch, Strathdon, Strathnaver, Tyra, Underley, Winefred.

The Helen Macgregor (s.) left Grafton on Saturday, the 1st April, at 5 p.m.; crossed Clarence bar on Monday, the 3rd, at 4.45 p.m., and arrived at Sydney on Wednesday, at 5 p.m. Experienced strong southerly winds and heavy sea during the passage. On Tuesday, the 4th, at 9 a.m., passed Trial Bay, and observed the Susannah Cuthbert (s.) and the Diamantina (s.) lying there at anchor; at 7 p.m. passed the Agnes Irving (s.) and the New England (s.) off Manning River. She brings the following cargo:—1 ton quartz, 50 bales wool, 769 bags maize, 6 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls, 16 pigs, and sundries.

H.M.S. Blanche, from Melbourne the 2nd instant, arrived yesterday at 9 a.m. She leaves again on Wednesday for a cruise among the islands in the Southern Pacific.

The John Williams, missionary barque, left for the South Sea Islands on the 4th instant at noon.

A steamer bound north passed Twofold Bay at 2.45 p.m. yesterday. This would probably be the Tasmania from Melbourne bound to this port.

The Aberdeen ship Kosciusko, Captain Lawson, hauled alongside the Circular Wharf yesterday, where she will discharge her inward cargo from London.

The stranded steamer Barwon, belonging to the Bulli Company, has been abandoned. She is insured in the Australasian Office for £8000, but has been reinsured in other offices as follows:—Sydney Marine, £1500; New South Wales, £1000; Metcalfe's, £1000; Netherlands India, £1000; National, £1000; Mercantile, £500; New Zealand, £500.

VESSELS NAVIGATING EASTERN COAST OF AUSTRALIA.

The following return showing the number and tonnage of vessels employed in the colonial, intercolonial, and foreign trade, navigating the eastern coast of Australia, during the last three years, was yesterday distributed among members of the Legislative Assembly.

Colonial Trade.

Year.	Inwards. No. of vessels.	No. of tons.	Year.	Outwards. No. of vessels.	No. of tons.
1868	2892	382,818	1868	2940	409,956
1869	2904	278,000	1869	2964	402,326
1870	2916	300,476	1870	2976	377,076

Intercolonial and Foreign Trade.

Year.	Inwards. No. of vessels.	No. of tons.	Year.	Outwards. No. of vessels.	No. of tons.
1868	421	109,868	1868	498	158,853
1869	389	106,456	1869	432	149,264
1870	354	98,643	1870	377	136,300

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 5.—Dandenong (s.), Towzer, from Sydney.
April 5.—Platypus (s.), Greer, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 4.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
April 4.—New England (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 4.—Clara, from Sydney.
April 5.—Polly Hopkins, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 31.—Balgownie, from Mauritius; You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.

From information to hand by the Balgownie, from Mauritius, we learn that the barque David Anderson sailed from Port Louis for Melbourne on the same date as that vessel; the brig Miss Kilmansegge was to leave on March 2; the brig Princess Alice about the same time; and the Norwegian barque Pacific and the schooner Stranger were to sail in about eight or ten days after the Balgownie. The barque Melrose, 56 days out from Sydney, had arrived at Port Louis before the Balgownie sailed.—*Argus*, April 1.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—April 5.

35 packages furniture, 90 packages drapery, 3 cases books, G. Wall
1 case sundries, Beilby and Scott
3 packages tiles, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
24 packages drapery, W. Mears
22 packages hardware and ironmongery, A. Fowler
200 cases 100 quarter-casks vinegar, 119 packages whisky, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.
2359 oz. 15 dwts. gold, Union Bank
25 bags grass seed, Hilton Browne and Co.
5 iron tanks, 5 cases castor oil, J. H. Knibbs
16 packages drapery, A. Hordern and Son.
2 cases drapery, J. B. Howell
2 cases plate, Hardy, Brothers
45 pockets hops, Cowlishaw, Brothers
6 bases cherry pectoral, Elliott, Brothers
3001 oz. 8 dwts. gold, Oriental Bank
1 case drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
1792 oz. 19 dwts. gold, Bank N. S. Wales
1 case printing materials, Greville and Co.
8 coils lead pipe, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
10 packages furniture, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
3 cases perfumery, J. Isaacs and Co.
13 casks shot, 100 casks cement, 84 packages hardware, 21 cases cotton gins, 20 ingots tin, 32 packages paints and oils, 25 barrels tar, 100 boxes tinplates, 4 casks chain, 73 kegs nails, 320 bundles iron, 25 packages cordage, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
10 cases goloshes, Callaghan and Son
1 case jewellery, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
4710 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott
10 cases acid, 10 cases muskets, W. Wolfen and Co.
6 cases toys, Jacobs, Brothers
22 cases sardines, Barker and Co.
37 cases drapery, G. Griffiths
2 cases moleskin, G. F. Wise
250 bags pepper, 33 bags rice, J. R. Cattell and Co.
3 cases books, J. Mailer
4 cases books, J. J. Moore
1 case whisky, E. Macpherson
6 cases seeds, Hall, Brothers
60 bags bark, W. Brown and Son
500 sacks flour, C. Wilson
520 sash weights, 74 bundles air bricks, 37 packages hardware and ironmongery, J. Plummer
4 cases fancy goods, Reading, Son, and Steffanoni
27 cases goloshes, M. A. Worms and Co.
7 kegs nails, 5 cases springs, T. Collins
1 case haberdashery, S. Mitchell
15 packages drapery, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
260 axle blocks, T. Collins.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

April 5.—West Australian, for London; Essie Black, for Sydney; Aldinga (s.), for Melbourne.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

April 4.—Chanticleer, from Adelaide; Oberlin, Ella Gladstone, from Newcastle.

MELBOURNE.

DEPARTURES.

April 4.—Dilharee, for Bombay; You Yangs (s.), for Sydney.
April 5.—Prima Donna, for Sydney; Loch Katrine, for London.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
April 5.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 5.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Cardwell	Calm. Fine	
Townsville	Calm. Fine	
Bowen	S. Fine	
Mackay	NW. Fine	
Clermont	NW. Fine	
Waverly	S. Fine	
Nebo	W. Fine	
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine	
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine	
Maryborough	Calm. Fine	
Gayndah	E. Fine	
Roma	Calm. Fine	
Brisbane	S. Fine	
Toowoomba	NE. Fine	
N. S. Wales.		
Casino	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tenterfield	NW. Cloudy	NW. Fine
Grafton	Calm. Fine	SE., light. Fine
Clarence Heads	SW., light. Fine	S., fresh. Fine
Glen Innes	SE. Fine	SE. Fine
Inverell	W. Fine	W. Fine
Port Macquarie	SW. Fine, heavy sea	SE. Fine
West Kempsey	W. Fine	SE. Fine
Armidale	E. Fine	W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Gunnedah	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Narrabri	W. Fine	SW. Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	SE. Fine	W. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Maitland	SW. Fine	S. Fine
Port Stephens	W. Fine	SW., fresh. Raining
Newcastle	SSW. Fine, mod. sea	SSW., fresh. Fine.
Barranjuie	SW., fresh. Fine	S. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Fine	W. Cloudy
Sydney	SW. Fine	S. Fine
South Head	SW. Fine, little sea	S. Fine, sea smooth
Woollongong	SW. Fine	S. Fine
Kiama	S., strong. Cloudy	S. Fine
Jervis Bay	S., strong. Cloudy	S. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine, warm	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Cloudy	S. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Dull	NE. Fine
Cooma	SSW. Dull	SW. Fine
Eden	S. Like rain	SE. Fine.
Gabo Island	S. Like rain	SE. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Clear	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	E. Dull	SE. Cloudy
Bathurst	SW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Carcoar	NE. Fine	
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine.
Wellington	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Urana	NE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	SSW. Fine	SSW. Fine
Hay	NNW. Fine	NNW. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Balranald	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wentworth	E. Cloudy	E. Cloudy
Victoria.		
Melbourne	NE. Fine	
Queenscliff	ENE. Very fine	
Cape Schanck	ENE. Fine	
Cape Otway	E. Cloudy	
Portland	NE. Fine	
South Australia.		
Guichen Bay	N. Fine	
Adelaide	NE. Cloudy	
M'Donnell Bay	NE. Fine	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 a.m.

Barometer.—Melbourne, 30·103; Queenscliff, 30·13; Cape Schank, 29·97; Cape Otway, 29·920; Portland, 30·134; Guichen Bay, 30·001; Adelaide, 29·884.

Thermometer.—Melbourne, 59°; Queenscliff, 64°; Cape Schank, 67°; Cape Otway, 62°; Portland, 64°; Guichen Bay, 66·9; Adelaide, 79·1°.

Sydney Infirmary.—Report for the week ending 3rd April, 1871:—Admitted: 28 males, 15 females: total, 43. Discharged: 22 males, 16 females: total, 38. Died: 4 males, 1 female; total, 5. Remaining in house: 153 males, 75 females: total, 228. Amount of subscriptions, &c., £20 8s. The number of new cases treated by the district surgeons in connection with the Dispensary during the month of March is as follows:—132 males, 96 females, 62 children: total, 290. Of these, 61 were visited at their own homes.

A Disappointed Digger.—The *Thames Advertiser* (a New Zealand journal) of the 29th March understands that a number of diggers who left the Thames during the recent rush to Queensland returned per steamship Hero, and express their disgust at the chase they have had in search of a will-o'-the-wisp auriferous region. One of the unhappy rovers sold ten scrip in the Caledonian just before his departure for £10 each, and other mining interests at equally ridiculous figures, whereby he reckons his loss at some £3000, besides loss of time and expenses of travelling, which in Australian districts is an important consideration. In company with others of the returned miners, he now expresses his belief that, taking it altogether, there is no better place than New Zealand.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 34′ 35″ East. 3rd March, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of {Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

April 4th, 1871. Civil Reckoning.

Hour	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade	Humidity	Wind. Direction.	Velocity	Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·118	60·0	90	W.	12	1·7	10	0·25	3·5
P.M. 3	·042	67·3	70	S.	19	1·8	8		
„ 9	·093	61·2	80	WSW.	12	0·7	10		3·5
Mean	30·084	62·8	80·0		14	1·1	9·3		1·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·090.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 69·1 | Sun—maximum .... 109·0
Shade { Minimum .... 56·4 | Grass—minimum .... 53·6

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 117·0 at 2·5 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 68·6.

Total rainfall from January 1st to April 5th = 17·882 inches.
Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 51·011 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1st to April 1st during the previous 13 years, 14·920 inches.

Metrological Stations,
arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 a.m.—April 5, 1871. Barometer.	Tempra. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in Inches.
Armidale	82	3278	30·141	58·0	62	E.	1·0	66·2	46·1	—
P.M'Quarie	0		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	71·3	56·5	0·05
Murrurundi	113	1050	—	—	—	SE.	—	—	50·3	0
Dubbo	230		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	72·9	—	0
Mus'brook	96		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	75·8	57·3	0
Mudgee	120		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	45·0	0
W. Maitl'd.	16		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	69·6	58·6	0·08
Newcastle	1	109	30·031	64·7	76	SW.	0·6	70·3	58·3	0·17
Orange	132	2891	—	—	—	Calm	0·0	65·7	45·1	0
Bathurst	100	2333	—	57·0	71	SW.	1·0	80·0	38·0	0
Par'amatta	16		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	69·8	58·9	0
Sydney	5	155	30·091	64·6	71	SSW.	1·0	69·1	58·0	0·01
Wentw'rth	520		—	—	—	E.	0·0	86·5	—	0
W'll'gong	0		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	69·4	58·2	0
Goulburn	57	2129	30·172	55·2	74	Calm	0·0	78·0	43·9	0
Que'beyan	68		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	54·2	44·7	0
Deniliquin	278	410	30·158	62·0	81	SSW.	1·0	90·1	48·7	0
Cooma	47		—	—	—	SSW.	4·0	70·6	46·8	0
Eden	0	107	30·040	60·7	77	S.	1·0	70·0	58·1	0·01

Astronomical Memorandum for April 6th, 1871.

Object.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Phases of the Moon.	
Sun	6.17	5.48	Full Moon	6th
Moon	6.42 p.m.	6.13 a.m.	Last quarter	12th
Mercury	6.57 a.m.	6.7 p.m.	New Moon	20th
Venus	8.34 a.m.	7.5 p.m.	First quarter	28th
Mars	4.56 p.m.	4.32 a.m.		
Jupiter	11.36 a.m.	9.22 p.m.	Moon's age, 15·9 days.	
Saturn	10.40 p.m.	12.50 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m., 8h. 40m.; p.m., 9h. 7m.

Moon.—In Equator, 5th; G.S. Declination, 11th; in Equator, 18th; G.N. Declination, 26th; Apogee 23rd; Perigee, 8th.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

The President reported receipt of a message from his Excellency notifying that assent had been given in behalf of her Majesty to the bill just passed granting a sum out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund toward the services of 1871 and 1872.

The President announced that Mr. O'Connor had resigned his office as Clerk of the Legislative Council and Clerk of Parliaments, and that Mr. J. J. Calvert, late Clerk-assistant, had been appointed to those offices, Mr. Clapin being appointed Clerk-assistant.

The Sale of St. Andrew's Parsonage Bill was received from the Legislative Assembly, and on the motion of Mr. Deas Thomson was read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Weekes, so much of the Standing Orders as would preclude (on account of irregularity in notice) the receipt of a petition for the incorporation of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company (limited) was suspended, and the petition was presented and received.

The order of the day for the further consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Burr and Thistle Bill was postponed till Wednesday next.

The House adjourned til to-day (Thursday).

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answer to questions, said:—That a complaint had been made at the incarceration at Newcastle of a boy named Connolly for stealing peaches, and the Attorney-General had communicated to the Police Magistrate his disapproval of the incarceration; that the incorporation of Lambton would be gazetted as soon as certain objections had been inquired into; and that the Government could not put on a regular passenger train to Wallsend, because that line belonged to the Wallsend Coal Company.

Petitions were presented by Mr. King from ironfounders and engineers, and from Mr. T. S. Mort, against the imposition of 10s. per ton duty on pig iron, whilst manufactured iron was admitted at a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

On the motion of Mr. Lord, it was ordered that the House should, to-day, go into committee to consider the expediency of introducing a bill to amend the Stamp Duties Act.

Mr. Lord moved the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill; and, in doing this, explained the position in which his estimate of revenue would now stand after the reductions made in Committee of Ways and Means. On the specific duties list there had been a reduction of £33,500, and on ad valorem duties £100,000, making a total of £133,500. From this were to be deducted, first the amount receivable from Victoria for Border Customs, £60,000, and next the additional amount receivable from ad valorem duties by a more stringent mode of exacting them, £50,000, leaving the actual deficit on his proposal at £23,500. Then, in addition to this, the Government expected to receive an additional £50,000 from an Amended Stamp Act, they having determined to retain the Legacy and Succession Dues, limiting the heaviest per centage to 6 instead of 10 per cent. The revenue prospects were at present most favourable, the revenue received during the first quarter of the present year being £213,241, or £27,885 more than for the corresponding quarter of last year. The cash account at the Bank of New South Wales showed an equally promising state of affairs, the balance when he took office in December having been £74,186; whilst now it was £260,823. Our London account also was only in debt £4000. He believed that by retrenchment and economy he would be able to accomplish all he had promised, even to the paying off of the £100,000 instalment of our floating debt, and yet still to have a surplus. As to the bill, its principle had been already confirmed in committee, and the details were very simple. These he reviewed, briefly pointing out the mode by which the Government proposed to enforce the proper valuation of imports.

Mr. W. Forster took objection to the bill for not being in accordance with the resolutions carried in committee.

After some discussion,

The Speaker ruled that the granting of the duties by the committee included the granting of the methods necessary for raising them.

Mr. Samuel thought further time ought to be given for the consideration of the bill. He was not disposed to object to any but the 13th clause of the bill. That clause, which authorised the confiscation of goods, should receive his unflinching opposition. Not only would it be oppressive on the importers, but would also be likely to cause loss to the Government, from designing persons making a false declaration for the purpose of getting the Government to take the goods. There ought also to be some appeal from the decision of the Collector, as he ought not to have the arbitrary dictum given him by this bill; the plan he had proposed was much better, and that was to have the goods valued, and make the importers pay on that valuation, at the same time fining them heavily. He explained that the increased revenue was due to imports having been taken out of bond in excess of requirements to save the duties about to be imposed; and the increase of the bank credit was owing to the receipts from the public lands receivable at the end of the year.

Mr. Lloyd moved the adjournment of the debate to the next day, as he and other members had not had time to consider the bill.

After some lengthy discussion of the question of adjournment, it was put, and negatived by 29 to 10.

Mr. Lloyd said the bill was full of obnoxious clauses, there not being one upon which he was not prepared to move an amendment. The bill would do an incalculable injury to the colony; and he regarded it as nothing more than an attempt to increase the income of the country by destroying its trade. The greater part of this trade had been driven to Melbourne, in consequence of piece goods being admitted free into Victoria; and now this Government were prepared to disperse the small remains of trade we still had. Instead of increasing the revenue, this tariff would have the effect of decreasing it, so that, within twelve months, the Treasurer would find himself with less revenue than he has at present.

The second reading was put and carried by a majority of 34 to 5.

The House went into committee on the bill.

Mr. Lloyd suggested the postponement of the committal, and, after a lengthy discussion, the question "That the preamble be postponed" was put and carried.

On clause 4, authorising the imposition of ad valorem duties, Mr. W. Forster moved the addition of words limiting the operation of the clause to one year. Mr. G. W. Allen suggested that the limitation should be to two years instead of one year. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which it was urged on one side that it would be most injurious to trade to leave this matter so uncertain as it would be if the question were left open for another year; whilst, on the other side, it was stated that trade would suffer much more severely by continuing these duties than it could suffer from leaving it unsettled at the end of a year. Mr. W. Forster ultimately consented to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Allen, and the question was put on the limitation of the Act to two years. The amendment was negatived on a division by a majority of 28 to 13. The clause was then carried by 33 to 8.

Clauses 5, 6, and 7 were agreed to.

On clause 8, providing that the value of goods shall be verified by the declaration on oath of the importer or agent, being proposed, several verbal amendments were moved. The clause provided that the declaration should be made by the importer or by an agent in his employ—the object being to prevent declarations of value being made by Custom-house agents, who can have no knowledge of the value of the imports. Mr. Fitzpatrick moved the omission of words in the clause for the purpose of allowing declarations to be made, as at present, by Custom-house agents. After some lengthy discussion the amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was moved by Mr. Lloyd, who desired to make it optional on the owner or agent to make the declaration, leaving it to the Collector to assess the value of the imports where such declaration is not made. Sir James Martin pointed out that this would do away with all check upon false entries; and Mr. Webb showed that it would open the road to the use of false invoices. Mr. Leary asserted that it might often happen that the importer might not be in a position to make the declaration. This amendment was negatived by 24 to 9.

Mr. King moved the insertion of the words "to the best of my knowledge and belief" in the declaration. This was negatived without division.

Mr. Flood moved an amendment in the declaration so that the importer should declare upon the cost instead of the value of the goods. This was lost by 22 to 10.

An amendment, moved by Mr. Lloyd, omitting from the consideration of value the charges up to the time of shipment, was negatived by 25 to 5.

The clause was agreed to.

The House resumed, and progress was reported.

The House adjourned at twelve minutes past 1 until 3 o'clock this day.

That school children in Australia should be subjected to military drill because the French were conquered at Sedan is an illustration of the far-reaching influence of the events of our modern time, and of the way in which the pulsations of national life are felt over the whole surface of the globe. Those who have laboured so adroitly and successfully for the promotion of German unity have been, doubtless, too intent on their immediate aim to trouble themselves about its ulterior consequences, and their attention will, perhaps, be first directed to them by the stir caused in all the nations not immediately engaged in the war. The Germans did more at Sedan than put down Napoleon. They put down any tendency that Europe might have towards a reduction of military armaments and the adoption of a pacific *régime*. Our object, the Germans have said, is to conquer a peace, and it would really seem that they have conquered peace in more senses than one, and subjected it, perhaps, for a long term of years, to the martial spirit.

It was a *mot* of Napoleon's that the Empire was peace, and that when France was satisfied Europe was tranquil. The Germans, without adopting the phrase, have adopted the sentiment. The new Empire is represented by them as the type of the satisfaction of long-cherished desires—desires that could only be realised through a process of war, but which being realised mean peace. Germany was restless till it was one, but its unity having been accomplished, Europe may now be tranquil.

But, apart from the fact that more has still to be done to complete the work of Pan-Teutonism, it is impossible not to observe that, if the evil spirit of restlessness has quitted the German breast, it has only been to take up its lodgings elsewhere. The French people, whatever their faults, are quick, observant, capable of learning from adversity, and of drawing conclusions with logical severity from unquestionable facts. When they have had time to sit down and study calmly the course of late events, they cannot fail to see that, altogether apart from the exhaustion of the late war, peace will leave them more than ever at the mercy of Germany. Even if Paris had not resisted, and France had escaped all the suffering incident to that resistance, its position would have been such as to be in the greatest degree irritating to a high-spirited nation. For it has received a demonstration that its neighbour, almost equally populous with itself, has a compact and efficient military system that is a constant threat. Germany can at a moment's signal summon more than a million of men to arms, and can in fourteen days put 700,000 of them on the French frontier. And if the projected annexation of Alsace and Lorraine takes place, the case of France will be still worse. The two fortresses of Metz and Strasburg, formerly a defence to France, will now become offensive, and under cover of their guns two armies could be collected that could march on Paris in a week.

Under such circumstances there are but two things that France can do—either first to acquiesce contentedly in her condition, or to strain the resources of the nation to the utmost to make its defensive power equal to the offensive power of its neighbour. That, as soon as it has recovered from its first exhaustion, France will do the latter cannot be doubted, while it is almost equally certain that Germany will not abate any of its own military precautions. To hints that have already been thrown out that Germany, having now accomplished its purpose, might, in the interests of peace, relax its military rigour, and consent to be a less threatening Power, the answer has been that it is impossible—that the military system is now inwoven with the Prussian constitution, and cannot be disentangled. A reduction of armaments in Europe is therefore a thing absolutely impossible. A strong armed nation in the centre of the Continent, capable of hitting a tremendous blow at any point of the circumference on the shortest notice, will compel all its neighbours to be, as far as possible, equally prepared. Every male adult on the Continent will be trained to the use of arms, every threatened territory will bristle with protective fortresses, and Europe will become one vast camp. England will be the last to consent to the adoption of this *régime*, and to squander the taxes and divert the industry of its people in sacrifice to the God of War. But it will be compelled, from the fear of a sudden combination against it, to put the country in a state of preparation, and it would seem as if Englishmen would be forced to become soldiers to an extent never yet known in their history, and incongenial to the national temperament. It appears a monstrous thing that the whole male population of Europe should be compelled to study the art of war; yet that is evidently the drift of the modern movement, and unless it is arrested by some new turn of events, it will go on to its full development. What will be the ultimate effect on public morality can hardly be foreseen, but it is scarcely possible that there will be a growing dislike to war, when so vast an amount of attention is bestowed on perfecting the art, and when so many men of great powers of mind are incessantly revolving the problem how to kill the greatest number of human beings in the shortest space of time.

Whether the excess and extravagance of the military movement will lead to any reaction,—whether the common sense, or the moral sense, or the Christianity of Europe will revolt in contemplating the full development of this gigantic military preparation, it is difficult to say. There is just a possibility that this may be so, and we may even hope for it. But at present passions are fierce, and all that stirs men to rage and madness seems let loose. The influence of Great Britain as a moderating power is almost lost in the shock of modern crimes. It failed to prevent the present war; it failed to bring about an armistice when Paris was first besieged, and it may fail in abating the terms imposed by the conqueror. It is the only sincerely pacific nation in Europe, and, in proportion to its population and its wealth, has an army ridiculously small. Its pacific tendencies have been sneered at as due solely to its commercial spirit, which is an error. The people as a whole are averse to war, conscientiously and on principle, and in this one respect at least they may claim to be the most civilised people in Europe.

In the disturbed state of the old world, America will more than ever appear to those who dislike war as the land of peace. Its own internal conflict is over, and slavery as a cause of war is removed for ever. The standing army of a country of 39,000,000 consists now of only 30,000 men. It is too powerful for any one wantonly to attack it, and with Canada and Mexico on its only frontiers, it has weak neighbours. It can never be forced or drawn into war, and can only be involved in that calamity by taking the initiative. It will be a country that more than ever will invite to its shores those who despise military display, who dislike military drill, and who wish to feel that their lives may be passed in tranquil pursuits. It has long been known as the land of Plenty—it will now more than ever stand out as the land of Peace.

The Bill to place restrictions on the storage and sale of kerosene, as used for illuminating purposes, has hitherto shared the fate of other useful measures. It is of great importance that a bill of this kind should be passed into law, but its consideration offers no chance of political vantage, and so it has been postponed from time to time. The provisions of this bill as introduced hardly justified its title, inasmuch as they referred specially to the storage and sale of oils which will explode at a low temperature, and were silent in regard to the storage of oil of standard quality. It is proposed now to remedy the omission. The bill is to be recommitted, and two hon. gentlemen have given notice that they will move clauses to limit the quantity of kerosene which may be stored in any building unless under special safeguards. Mr. Wilson's proposed new clause is as follows:—

"After the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, no person shall have or keep in any building or place within the boundaries of any town or municipality more than two hundred gallons of kerosene at any one time, unless such building or place be situate more than   yards from a dwelling-house or from any building or place in which goods are stored; and any person acting in contravention of this section shall forfeit all the kerosene so kept in excess of the said quantity, together with the cases or tins containing the same, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding two shillings for every gallon of kerosene so kept in excess; provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent the storage of kerosene in any quantity on the premises where it is manufactured."

Mr. Hart's proposed amendment is as follows:—

"From and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, no petroleum shall be kept otherwise than for private use within fifty yards of a dwelling-house, or of building in which goods are stored, except in pursuance of a license given in accordance with this Act: There may be annexed to any such license such conditions as to the mode of storage, as to the nature of the goods with which petroleum may be stored, as to the testing of such petroleum from time to time, and generally as to the safe keeping of petroleum as may seem expedient to the local authority: If on any application for a license under this Act the local authority refuses the license, or grants the same only on conditions with which the applicant is dissatisfied, the local authority shall, if required by the applicant, certify in writing under the hand or hands of one or more of the persons constituting the local authority the grounds on which it refused the license or annexed conditions to the grant thereof, and shall deliver the certificate to the applicant, who may thereupon within *ten* days from the time of the delivery thereof transmit the same to the Colonial Secretary, together with a memorial praying that notwithstanding such refusal the license may be granted, or that such conditions may not be imposed or may be altered or modified in such manner and to such extent as may be set forth in such memorial, and it shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary if he think fit on consideration of such memorial and certificate, and if he think it necessary or desirable after due inquiry from and a report by such person as he may appoint for that purpose, to grant the license prayed for either absolutely, or with such conditions as he thinks fit, or to alter or modify the conditions imposed by the local authority and the license so granted or altered and modified as the case may be when certified under the hand of the said Colonial Secretary, shall be to all intents as valid as if granted by the local authority. Any petroleum kept in contravention of this clause shall be forfeited and in addition thereto the occupier of the place in which such petroleum is kept shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *twenty* pounds a day for each day during which petroleum is kept in contravention of this Act. All powers given by this Act shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any of the powers conferred on any local authority by Act of Parliament, law, or custom; and the local authority may exercise such other powers in the same manner as if this Act had not passed, and nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to exempt any person from any penalty to which he would otherwise be subject in respect of a nuisance. The following bodies shall respectively be the local authority to grant licences under this Act:—

(1.) In the city of Sydney, the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city.

(2.) In any borough incorporated under the Municipalities Act of 1868, the Mayor and Aldermen of the said borough.

(3.) In any harbour within the jurisdiction of a harbour authority, whether situate or not within the jurisdiction of any local authority, the harbour authority, to the exclusion of any other local authority.

(4.) In any place in which there is no local authority as hereinbefore defined, the Justices in Petty Sessions assembled."

The last amendment is an adaptation of clauses contained in the English Acts of 1862 and 1868, which are read together and cited as the Petroleum Acts, 1862, 1868. The Bill itself is framed upon the Acts before mentioned, with such alterations as the circumstances of the colony require. In the English Act the temperature at which an inflammable vapour would be given off from oil which is up to the legal standard, is 100 degrees, but in this bill the temperature is 110 degrees. The difference is perhaps not greater than is necessary, considering the intense heat which occasionally prevails in some parts of the colony; and although it may seem at first sight an unjustifiable interference with the operations of trade, it must be remembered how dangerous is kerosene even in places well supplied with water, and how its careless use might imperil the lives and property of a whole neighbourhood.

The duty which it is proposed to cast upon municipalities is a very proper one, but the appeal provided for is also essentially necessary to give security against partiality, more or less gross, which occasionally is seen in the working-out of our municipal system. The English Act provides that an appeal may be made to the Secretary of State. The amendment by Mr. Hart would give in this colony an appeal to the Colonial Secretary. The present Municipalities Act confers large powers on corporate bodies in regard to the making of by-laws, but it will be much safer for the House to make the law and leave its administration in part to the municipalities than to trust the matter to the caprice, or it may be, in some cases, the personal interests of half a dozen aldermen. Most of the suburbs are in a state of continual danger from fire. If a kerosene store were to get ablaze in many places thousands of pounds' worth of property must inevitably be destroyed. It would be the same in some parts of the city on certain occasions. Seeing the present difficulty in the city and suburbs in reference to a supply of water even for ordinary requirements, it is at least a wise precaution to lessen by all suitable means the risks of fire.

The accidents which have occurred at various times from the use of oils which explode at a low temperature, render necessary the provisions of the Bill in reference to inspection and certificate, or the use of a descriptive label to act as a caution where oil is sold which will give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 110 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

According to a schedule of the Bill now before the Assembly, in applying the flashing test to samples of kerosene oil, the instrument to be employed must be similar in construction to that adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Works for London for similar purposes, and registered by W. C. Miles, 36, Great Pearl-street, London. It is commonly called the Metropolitan Petroleum Oil-tester. It is provided in this schedule that the test shall be conducted in a closed room free from currents of air. Sixteen ounces by measure of water shall be placed in the water-bath of a temperature not less than seventy degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The oil vessel containing two ounces by measure of the oil to be tested shall then be placed in the water-bath and the temperature raised by the means provided in the apparatus. A small jet of flame shall be brought to the prescribed distance from the surface of the oil, as indicated by a wire across the mouth of the oil vessel, as frequently as may be deemed necessary by the operator, but not less frequently than once for every five degrees of heat, as shown by the thermometer, until a temperature of ninety degrees is reached, and then once for every two degrees, until a temperature of one hundred degrees is reached, and then the test shall be applied for every degree, until the flashing point is reached, that is to say, the temperature at which a flame or flicker of flame first passes from the testing jet to the oil. The time occupied in performing the test shall in no case exceed fifteen minutes, reckoning from the time the oil vessel containing the oil is placed in the water-bath. The bulb of the thermometer shall be immersed half-an-inch in the oil, and the temperature or flashing point to be adopted shall be not less than one hundred and ten degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

The following directions for applying the flashing test to samples of Petroleum oil, are given in the schedule to the English Act:

The vessel which is to hold the oil, shall be of thin sheet iron; it shall be two inches deep and two inches wide at the opening, tapering slightly towards the bottom. It shall have a flat rim, with a raised edge, one quarter of an inch high round the top. It shall be supported by this rim in a tin vessel, four inches and a half deep, and four and a half inches in diameter. It shall also have a thin wire stretched across the opening, which wire shall be so fixed to the edge of the vessel, that it shall be a quarter of an inch above the surface of the flat rim. The thermometer to be used shall have a round bulb, about half an inch in diameter, and is to be graduated upon the scale of Fahrenheit, every ten degrees occupying not less than half an inch upon the scale.

The inner vessel shall be filled with the petroleum to be tested, but care must be taken that the liquid does not cover the flat rim. The outer vessel shall be filled with cold or nearly cold water; a small flame shall be applied to the bottom of the outer vessel, and the thermometer shall be inserted into the oil, so that the bulb shall be immersed about one and half inches beneath the surface. A screen of pasteboard or wood shall be placed round the apparatus and shall be of such dimensions as to surround it about two-thirds, and to reach several inches above the level of the vessels. When heat has been applied to the water until the thermometer has risen to about 90° Fahrenheit, a very small flame shall be quickly passed across the surface of the oil on a level with the wire. If no pale blue flicker or flash is produced, the application of the flame is to be repeated for every rise of two or three degrees in the thermometer. When the flashing point has been noted, the test shall be repeated with a fresh sample of the oil, using cold (or nearly cold) water as before; withdrawing the source of heat from the outer vessel when the temperature approaches that noted in the first experiment, and applying the flame test at every rise of two degrees in the thermometer.

Light oils may thus be detected with ease, and the knowledge of this fact by the people generally may not be without its influence on the market.

Supreme Court.—Master's Office.—At 12 (noon): Turner v. Turner, to settle particulars and conditions of sale, and to settle draft advertisement.

District Court.—The following undefended cases, Nos. 1969 to 2315, will be disposed of to-day. No. No. 1969 will be taken at 10 a.m.; No. 2060 will not be taken before 11 a.m.; No. 2151 will not be taken before 12 (noon); No. 2231 will not be taken before 1.45 p.m., finishing with No. 2315.

The Dissolution Petition.—The monster petition signed by upwards of 7000 citizens of Sydney, praying his Excellency the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Assembly, will be presented at Government House by a deputation of gentlemen this morning, at 11 o'clock. Petitions from Goulburn and Newcastle, containing similar prayers, will also be presented to his Excellency.

Tattersall's.—A meeting of the members of Tattersall's Club was held last evening, for the transaction of business on the Homebush Meeting. There was only a very limited attendance, and but little business was done in betting. A few doubles were laid on the Homebush Cup and Cumberland Handicap. 100 to 2, Australian Buck and Eli; 100 to 3, Self-reliance and Eli; 50 to 1, Surbiton and Eli. No right-out betting took place, and the meeting terminated early.

The Blind and their Achievements.—Yesterday evening a lecture on this subject was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Steel, in St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Macquarie-street. The audience numbered about one hundred and fifty persons. The Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C., presided. The rev. lecturer in forcible language dwelt upon the wonderful power of the organ of vision, and yet of the common neglect of its exercise, to the loss of its possessor. He referred to some of the causes of blindness, giving statistics in reference to those bereft of sight. The means adopted for the education of the blind were explained at some length; and various kinds of books used in teaching them to read were described. The lecturer afterwards enumerated a list of eminent blind men, giving a brief notice of their history and attainments; and he concluded by earnestly urging the claims of all who were deprived of the sense of sight upon the sympathy of the general community. The interest of the lecture was enhanced by the presence of a number of blind children from the Asylum, who read portions of Scripture, with a correctness and fluency scarcely excelled by those of their own years having the use of their eyes. A collection in aid of the funds of the Asylum was made at the close of the lecture, and yielded £8 11s. 5d. A vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—It is now conclusively established that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., Surgeon, of Leominster, in recording its efficacy in consumption, writes:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.—Adv.

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CLERK OF PARLIAMENTS.—It will be observed by our Parliamentary report that Mr. O'Connor has resigned his office as Clerk of the Legislative Council and Clerk of Parliaments. The Government have acceded to the recommendation of the President for the appointment of Mr. J. J. Calvert, late clerk assistant, to the vacant office, and the appointment of Mr. A. P. Clapin as clerk assistant. These three gentlemen were removed from the Assembly to this department at the same time (about eleven years ago). Mr. O'Connor's official services, however, extended over a period of thirty-five years. Upon the inauguration of Responsible Government and the division of the Legislature into two Chambers, the late Mr. Macpherson took office at the table of the Legislative Council, leaving his junior, Mr. O'Connor, at the head of the clerical staff of the Legislative Assembly. Here Mr. O'Connor remained until the retirement of Mr. Macpherson, and then accepted office as his successor. Of the value of Mr. O'Connor's services those are best able to form an opinion who, by long acquaintance with him in his official capacity, have had an opportunity of perceiving the intelligence and general efficiency he always displayed. Few have had better opportunities of this kind than Mr. Deas Thomson, who has given notice of a motion to the effect that the Legislative Council entertains a just and high sense of the distinguished and exemplary manner in which Mr. O'Connor uniformly discharged the duties of his office.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.—Yesterday forenoon Mr. C. Cowper, Water Police Magistrate, held an inquiry, at the City Coroner's office, Hyde Park, touching the death of a seaman named John Mayo. William Waters, master of the schooner Pilot, lying at Wright's Wharf, Darling Harbour, deposed that he shipped the deceased as a seaman on board the schooner at Melbourne, in December last; he was 26 years of age, and a native of Monmouth (England), and he believed unmarried; he did not think that he had been more than twelve months in the colony; on the afternoon of Friday last witness was in the hold of the schooner, when his attention was directed to some of the gear in use taking timber on deck giving way; witness asked what was the matter, and the mate said, "Jack is hurt;" he went on deck and saw the deceased lying aft by the break of the poop, insensible, with his forehead swollen, and blood coming from his mouth and nose; witness saw that one of the "dogs" that had grappled the timber had given way; the log was on deck; it weighed about a ton; he procured a cab and took the deceased to the Infirmary; Robert Bowden, Samuel Simpson, and Alfred King, also seamen, were employed working with deceased; the chief officer superintended the work of getting the wood on board; deceased was employed heaving the winch with Simpson; the gear was in good working order; deceased and the other men were sober. Robert Bowden, chief officer of the schooner, deposed that on last Friday afternoon the deceased hooked a log in the water by knocking what were called the "dogs;" the points of the dogs were knocked with a hammer; deceased and Simpson went to the winch on the port side, and two or three other men to the starboard side; they then commenced to hoist the log out of the water, and when it was high enough to go in at the gangway the dogs slipped and the log fell on deck and injured deceased; his back was towards deceased, and he did not know what struck him; on looking round he saw Mayo lying on deck insensible about two yards from the log, and picked him up; the captain came and took him to the Infirmary. The evidence of Bowden was corroborated by Simpson, who had been at the winch with deceased. Dr. Fortescue was of opinion that death had resulted from severe injuries to the head. The finding was one of accidental death.

GOULBURN CIRCUIT COURT. — There were several cases involving indictment for capital offence tried at this Court on Monday and Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Faucett. John Mackenzie (son of the late Colonel Mackenzie) charged with attempt to murder, having, while at breakfast, struck at Alexander Ryrie, of Micalago, with a table knife, was acquitted by the jury on the ground of insanity. The Currawang Creek case of murder was heard at the same sitting. It will be recollected, from previously published details, that the prisoner (James Harrison), after some unfriendly words with John Greenlaw in a public-house at Murrumburrah, went to Greenlaw's place, and, seeing him in the garden stooping to pick a lettuce, kicked him in various parts of the body so severely that he died two months after. The medical evidence, however, was to the effect that the immediate cause of death was disease of the heart, though it was admitted that the violence received from prisoner accelerated death. A verdict of not guilty was returned, but it is likely that prisoner will be put upon his trial for the assault.

WESLEYAN ORDINATION.—The rite of ordination in accordance with the form used among Wesleyan Methodists (an abridgment of that used in the Church of England) was celebrated last evening in the Centenary Church, York-street. The Rev. H. H. Gaud commenced the service by giving out the 744th hymn, after which the Rev. Mr. Fison, of Fiji, engaged in prayer. The Rev. S. Rabone, missionary secretary, introduced to Mr. Gaud the candidates for ordination—Mr. Thomas B. Rootes, from Queensland, Mr. William M. Lindsay, from Victoria, and Mr. James Thomas, from Tasmania, who at the last Conference were appointed to stations in the missions to Tonga and Fiji. The candidates then, being severally called upon by the chairman, gave an account of their conversion, their religious experience, and their call to the office and work of the ministry. The ritual was then read, the imposition of hands was performed by the Revs. H. H. Gaud, S. Rabone, J. Watkin, and Mr. Fison, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. The Rev. J. Watkin then addressed the newly-ordained ministers on the honourable position to which—in obedience, he doubted not, to the call of God—the Church had now formally and publicly set them apart; the highest position to which any man could aspire—that of ambassadors from the God of heaven to sinful men on earth—and commended them to His care and guidance. The rev. gentleman proceeded to give them such counsel as to their conduct and conversation with the Islanders, the Europeans, and their fellow labourers in the ministry, as only a veteran missionary could give, and to which not only the missionaries, but the whole congregation listened with the attention that the high importance of the subject and the character and position of the venerable speaker demanded. The benediction closed the service. It is expected that the mission ship John Wesley will be towed down the harbour at noon to-day, and proceed on her voyage to Tongatabu and Fiji.

FIRE IN PITT-STREET.—Shortly before half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm of fire was given at the office of the Insurance Fire Brigade, in Bathurst-street, and an engine was immediately dispatched with a complement of firemen to the scene of the fire, which was found to be at No. 254, Pitt-street, occupied by Mr. Michael M'Dermott, cabinetmaker, nearly opposite Tattersall's. On arrival at Mr. M'Dermott's, whither they had been preceded by the No. 2 Volunteers, one of whose engine-houses was almost directly opposite, the members of the Insurance Brigade found that the fire had been put out by a few of the neighbours, who had fortunately been able to obtain water from a cask in the yard of Mr. Wooller's Horse Repository, the water having apparently, as on an occasion not very remote, been turned off from the street mains. It appeared that the fire had its origin—how, as yet, remains a mystery—in the back part of M'Dermott's shop, where 1 cwt. of flax had been stored together with a quantity of furniture. The flax was almost wholly destroyed, and some slight damage was sustained by the furniture in its removal into the street. Mr. M'Dermott states that he has also lost a sum of money in bank notes, and some rocking-chairs which had been placed in his back premises. The building, the property of Mr. George Hill, is uninsured; but the stock is insured in the Pacific Office for £250.

LECTURE. — Yesterday evening, Mr. Alfred Cane delivered a lecture on "the air," in his school-room, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo. Upwards of one hundred persons were present, including a number of Mr. Cane's pupils. The Rev. John Graham presided, and after a few observations respecting the importance of both a theoretical and practical study of the subject to be treated upon, introduced the lecturer. Mr. Cane then, in an easy and agreeable manner, dilated for upwards of an hour upon the properties and effects of our atmosphere, illustrating his remarks by means of diagrams and experiments.

REPLANTING CORN.—An intelligent and reliable neighbour of ours (says the St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture*) who has for many years been making experiments in corn, has discovered an importance and value in replanting corn which is quite novel and worthy of publication. We have always thought that replanting corn was of little consequence, but this gentleman says that it is of so much consequence, he replants whether it is needed or not—or rather he plants, two or three weeks after the corn is planted, a hill about every fifteenth row each way. If the weather becomes dry during the filling time, the silk and tassel both become dry and dead. In this condition, if it should become seasonable, the silk revives and renews its growth, but the tassel does not recover. Then, for want of pollen, the new silk is unable to fill the office for which it was designed. The pollen from the replanted corn is then ready to supply the silk, and the filling is completed. He says nearly all the abortive ears so common in all corn crops are caused by want of pollen, and that he has known ears to double their size by their second filling.

A PERILOUS JOURNEY.—Conveying mails in some parts of New Zealand is attended with considerable risk, both by "flood and field." A Mr. M'Kay, the messenger who was dispatched from Ohinemouri to Tauranga with the English telegrams, gives the subjoined report of the perils of his journey: "He left Ohinemuri on Friday last, and reached a creek a few miles back in the ranges, where he was stuck up by a native's dog. He knocked the animal on the head, but the noise made brought the native on the scene, and to escape, M'Kay plunged neck deep into a flax swamp, and made the best of his way back to Belmont. He started again the next day by another and less frequented track, and managed to complete half the distance to Katikati—not without risk, however, as there were several dangerous streams to cross. At the point indicated he came to another stream which he could not get over. Leaving the mail-bag and superfluous clothing upon the bank, he tried to swim and was well nigh drowned in the attempt, being swept by the current over a rapid fall in the stream. After gaining the land again he planted the mail-bag and returned to Ohinemuri. Not caring to attempt the route again, he instructed a native where the bag was to be found, and engaged him to try and convey it to Tauranga; and so the matter rests, as it is not yet known whether the native succeeded in his mission."

LECTURE AT THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Yesterday evening, at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, Mr. W. Watson delivered, to a pretty numerous audience, a lecture entitled "An Evening with Charles Dickens." Dr. J. S. Paterson (one of the vice-presidents of the institution) presided. The lecturer exhibited a deep appreciation of the many sterling beauties of the late gifted author, with whose works he desired to render his hearers more familiar. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by several readings from the choicest passages of Dickens.

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.—The first annual meeting of this association was held last night at Mr. Needs' rooms, Pitt-street; Mr. James R. Fairfax, vice-president, in the chair. The secretary (Mr. Gray) read the following report:—"The committee have the pleasure to submit the first annual report of the Sydney Choral Society. It affords them no small gratification to be able to say that, notwithstanding the many difficulties with which they have had to contend in the formation of a new society, their operations for the first year will compare with those of any kindred society of this city, and that its future prospects are highly encouraging. Your committee have succeeded in giving four concerts, exclusive of the repetition of the last, notwithstanding the various interruptions in the practices, principally arising from the late musical festival at the opening of the Exhibition. The following list shows the works performed by the society during the past year: June 28th, 1870, 'Judas Maccabeus,' at the School of Arts; August 30th, Haydn's 'Creation,' at the Masonic Hall; November 2nd, Miscellaneous Selections, at the School of Arts; March 7th, 1871, Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' at the Masonic Hall, a repetition of which (by request) was given on the 21st March. All the oratorios were performed with full orchestral accompaniments. With respect to their several performances, no words of praise are required from your committee to extol their excellence. The opinion of the musical public, whose appreciation of high-class music, as shown by their attendance, is the best proof of the society's future success. With regard to the expenditure of the past year, your committee, finding the expense of renting a practice-room was beyond their resources, waited on the proprietor of their present room, Mr. Needs, who liberally and promptly acceded to a considerable reduction in his charge for rent. In reference to the treasurer's accounts and balance-sheet, your committee have to congratulate the society on its present financial position. The expenditure of the past year has slightly exceeded their income, but, taking into consideration the cost of the first concert, Judas Maccabeus (which was complimentary), the purchase of furniture, music, and other requisites needed for the establishment of a large society, a different result could not well be expected. The balance-sheet shows receipt for £201 12s., including £50 6s. from subscription list. The expenditure amounted to £243 11s. 7d., thus leaving a deficiency of £41 19s. 7d. With the support promised for the forthcoming year, the committee have no hesitation in auguring a considerable increase in their subscriptions, an improved attendance at their concerts and general support from the public, which will enable them to place a much more satisfactory financial statement before you at the close of the forthcoming season. The committee would call special attention to the manner in which the Elijah was performed by the society. It gave universal satisfaction, and received the favourable criticism of all the leading journals of the colony. The committee regret their inability to produce other works of the same description as Elijah from the want of band scores, which can only be obtained from England, and if the public should continue its liberal support orders will immediately be sent for the necessary works which have not yet been produced in this colony. It is with deep regret your committee have to call attention to the great loss which the society has sustained by the death of Mr. J. Waller, who was one of its first supporters, and who was the first to take a leading part in the oratorios. Before concluding this report, your committee have to express their appreciation of the talented and gratuitous services of their conductor, Herr Carl Schmitt, and their pianist, Mr. E. H. Cobley, to whose indefatigable exertions the successful performances of the society are mainly to be attributed. They would also express their obligation to the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly given their services in the chorus and orchestra. In concluding this their first report of the society, the committee would urge, that continued success depends upon the hearty co-operation of each member." The report having been adopted, the chairman spoke in feeling terms of the late Mr. James Waller; he had known him for a number of years in connection with choral societies. A letter from Dr. Badham, resigning his position as president, was read; but a motion that Dr. Badham be requested to again accept the office was carried unanimously. The following office-bearers for the next twelve months were then elected:—Vice-president, Mr. James R. Fairfax; secretary, Mr. A. J. Gray; treasurer, Mr. A. W. Fairfax; and the following committee: Dr. Horn, Messrs. Larden, Stewart, Cobley, Bailey, Reading, Mathews, Williams, Delany, and Frazer. Votes of thanks to the vice-president, Mr. Cobley, Herr Carl Schmitt, and the office-bearers, for their services during the past year brought the meeting to a close.

A SAD INCIDENT.—A sad case (says the *Bendigo Independent*) came before the Eaglehawk Bench the other day. Four children, the oldest of whom was about eight, and the youngest two years of age, were brought before the Court as neglected children—and neglected, indeed, they did appear. They were clothed in rags, and their unclean faces and unkempt hair betrayed the fact that they had had no mother to look after them. They were found by mounted-constable Lee in a filthy little hut on Myers Flat, which was solely occupied by themselves, their mother being dead, and their father an inmate of the hospital. There, in that wretched place, they had dragged out a miserable existence—the elder boy coming into Sandhurst from time to time, and getting relief from the Benevolent Asylum—far away from any charitable neighbours or sympathising friends. The children were sent to the Industrial Schools.

SUGAR CULTIVATION ON THE HUNTER.—It appears to the *Maitland Mercury* that there is a determination on the part of farmers to enter into competition for the large subscription sugar prize which is offered this year through the Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association, and that journal says there will be no lack of the raw material for producing sugar from the Planters' Friend at least, for we find that a considerable extent of land has been placed under this product, and that the cane has come on very finely. Our information at present extends only to Dunmore, Bolwarra, the vicinity of Lochinvar, and Poole Farm, but we believe that in many other agricultural localities in the district many farmers have raised their half-acre patch, say, of a plant which may hereafter become a great source of profit; and we believe, too, that that question—the question of the profitableness of growing the Planters' Friend—will be tested this year satisfactorily. About Bolwarra and Dunmore there are a number of patches of cane, and in the neighbourhood of Lochinvar some acres are in course of cultivation, belonging to Mr. Mark Christian, Mr. Peter Green, Mr. Davies of Luskintyre, and others. The plant has thriven well, so far as the mere attribute of growth is concerned, and is just now becoming ready for crushing, so that its sugar-producing qualities will be put to the proof also. We hope that both growers and manufacturers will pay attention to the conditions under which the prizes are offered, and observe carefully the different processes of growth, cultivation, and manufacture, so that the experience gained by what has been done this season may be offered to those who enter into the enterprise next year—to the benefit of all and the district generally. We are told that the Lochinvar cane will be crushed by machinery provided by Mr. Mark Christian; and that that grown in Bolwarra is to be crushed by a machine in which Mr. Dickson, Mr. John Mitchell, and some other gentlemen, are concerned; but we believe no arrangements have yet been completed, the season for crushing having scarcely commenced.

ROBBERY WITH FIREARMS.—On Sunday week last (says the *Southern Argus* of Tuesday), we understand four men, with concealed faces and armed cap-à-pie, entered the premises of Mr. John White, of Pejar, levying unconditional "black mail" upon the inmates. A number of persons were at Mr. White's place at the time, and suffered to a greater or less extent by the depredators' demands. Mr. White himself, however, was the largest sufferer. In addition to his loss in portable property, the highwaymen appropriated a valuable horse of his with saddle and bridle. The Rev. D. P. M. Hulbert, who was present, and who from the nature of his calling might at least be expected to be exempt from the unlawful demands of such ruffians, was despoiled of wearing apparel and other valuable articles, probably with the view of making him do penance for the sin committed by the perpetrators of the outrage. One of the persons present, a Mr. Yeadon, also lost £6 in notes. During the time the robbery was being perpetrated, the bushrangers deported themselves in a very threatening manner. After satisfying themselves by appropriating the most useful articles and all the money obtainable, the "knights of the road" took their departure. It is thought that the ruffians are not strangers in the locality. Although no clue has yet been ascertained as to their identity, we trust it will not be long before the members of the party make acquaintance with the inside of one of her Majesty's gaols. John White and Thomas A. Sealy wrote as under to the abovenamed journal, with a view to correct previously circulated reports:—Between 8 and 10 o'clock on Sunday night, the 25th of March, we were with several more, who were not "neighbours," made prisoners by two masked men; and the other two men, unknown to us entered the dwelling-house, which stands alone in a garden, "bailed up" and fiercely stormed at the Rev. Mr. Hulbert, ordering him, with their revolvers at his head, to walk to the kitchen, where we ourselves and the rest had been "bailed up" before, unknown to him. The rev. gentleman was alone in the sitting-room of the house, and all the rest of us were in the kitchen getting ready for tea, before the evening prayers, as usual. No man was engaged in sweeping the floor of the kitchen or of the house, that having been duly done on Saturday afternoon, and is never left to be done on Sunday night. If Mr. Yeadon lost £6 in notes, we are very sorry for him; but we are quite sure your neighbour had no authority from any of the sufferers to put any such rubbish in his paper. If he will kindly inform the public who gave him such laughable intelligence, it will be very satisfactory to us and to the neighbours around us. The articles stolen are valued at £45.

ERRATA.—The following errors occur in the letter of Dr. Cox, in yesterday's *Herald*, with reference to worms in sheep:—For the genus Schrostoma and Schlorostoma, read the genus *Sclerostoma*; for Helmintholoa, read *Helminthology*; instead of the body being full-form, read *filiform*; for inhaling effects, read *irritating* effects.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

KIAMA.

WEDNESDAY.

IN consequence of the heavy sea the steamer could not stay here.

BENDEMEER.

WEDNESDAY.

Last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, some man, at present unknown, fired one of Mr. Perry's haystacks. Mrs. Perry saw the match struck, and a man run away; she called fire when Mr. Perry, jun. rushed out and extinguished about a yard of flame with his hands which are severely burnt.

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Attorney-General Bramstone has been elected without opposition for Burnett, vice Haly. Mr. Bell, the new Treasurer, was also re-elected for the Northern Downs, unopposed.

Business quiet.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

Parliament is summoned to meet on the 25th instant.

The railway revenue for the week has improved.

Macklin, the brewer, has pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery, and received a sentence of two years' imprisonment.

Three young thieves were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, with twenty-five lashes each.

Morrison received his third flogging to-day, and suffered severely.

James M'Intyre, a horsedealer, was found hanging in a tilted cart at Lovelock's Horse Bazaar in Bourke-street; he was quite dead. M'Intyre had been drinking much.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report that 1400 head of cattle were yarded; prices are the same as last week; prime beef is only up to 22s. 6d. per 100 lbs. 22,000 sheep were entered; the market opened at last week's rates, but closed at a reduction of from 6d. to 1s. per head.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report that 1400 head of cattle were entered, and prices were rather higher; the firm sold 200 head from Yanga at £8, and cows £6 15s. 20,000 sheep were entered, quotations are unaltered; 2500 ewes from Riverina were sold at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per head.

General markets are unchanged.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

SAILED.—At 5.15 p.m. City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney; Alcandra, schooner, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

Alfred Adams, a contractor, committed suicide at Kapunda yesterday, by cutting his throat with a carving knife.

The Baptist Association have protested by resolution against the way in which the official list at the last levee gave precedence to the Bishops of the English and Romish Churches.

Tidemann was committed to-day for trial on five charges of stealing, lodged by the Bank of Australasia.

Wheat hardening. Holders will not sell under 5s. 8d. for parcels, and buyers will not give that price

The cargo of sugar, ex Laughing Wave, was offered to-day; 3300 bags sold at a decline of 30s.; fine light brown, £28 5s.; fine yellow counter, £33 5s. to £33 14s.; brewers' crystals, £34 10s. to £37; soft white counters, £38 2s.; white crystals, £38 10s.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this society was held last night, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. The attendance was very numerous, and the collection of cut flowers was good. Mr. W. Hemming occupied the chair.

EXHIBITS.

We append a list of the principal exhibits:—

Mr. Magill, nurseryman: Six leading varieties of camellias, seven pelargoniums, and a large number of very fine dahlias.

Mr. G. Harwood, gardener to Mr. H. Burton Bradley: A dozen first-class verbenas, and upwards of forty of the best named dahlias.

Mr. James Meek, gardener: Extraordinarily fine varieties of cockscomb, grown in sandy soil.

Mr. Graham, nurseryman: Collections of dahlias, fuchsias, petunias, and coleus. Schizostylis coccinea, Russellia juncea, Malastoma malabrathica, Hibiscus, Allamanda nerifolia, Iresine achyranthus, Salvia patens, Bougainvillea glabra; and also cattle pumpkin, measuring 5 feet by 4 feet, 9 inches, and weighing 70 lbs: total weight of four specimens of fruit from one plant, 280 lbs.

Messrs. J. and W. Golding: Twenty-four varieties of dahlias, double, orange, and yellow; French marigolds, fourteen double zinnias, Gladioli, Manettia glabra, Bougainvillea glabra, Veronica cœrulea, Hedychium gardenericaturum, Tecoma velutina, Tecoma stans, Russellia juncea, Fuchsias, Escallonia floribunda, samples of ochro, and a green and purple Khol Rabi.

Mr. Mortimore, gardener to Mr. T. S. Mort: The true Hedychium coronalium, Dichsoandra thyrsiflora, Fuchsia corymbiflora alba, abutilon Thompsonii, Alamanda nerifolia, Cestrum diurnum, Beleperone oblonga, Mesenia evecta, Veronia speciosa, Scattellaria ventenatii, Tecoma velutina, Justicia species, Geraniums St. George, Beauty of Ecclesbourne, Madge Wildfire, Rose Souvenir de la Malmaison, and Gymnogramma Mortimoreii.

Mr. M'Leod, gardener to the Hon. George Allen, M.L.C.: Eighteen splendid varieties of the leading kinds of dahlias, and a fine specimen of Celosia cristata.

Mr. W. Brown, amateur: Splendid stands of twenty-four varieties of leading show varieties, and twelve varieties of leading exhibition kinds of pompon dahlias.

Mr. F. Hilly, orchard proprietor: Splendid samples of French pippins, Norfolk benfin, Luxembourgh Sturmer pippin, French russet, and silver russet apples; also, China winter nelis, and Louise Bonne or Jersey pears.

Mr. E. W. Booty, amateur: Twelve fine show varieties of dahlias, Delphinium formosum, six fine kinds of dianthus, Salvia Africana, S. splendens, Browallia Jamesonii, a collection of petunias, chrysanthemums, and phlox admiration.

Mr. Morton, nurseryman: Spathes containing male and female flowers of date palm, Phœnix dactylifera, a plant of the Crytodiera sp., a new ornamental plant; also, cut bloom of Angelonia grandiflora, Bovardia brilliant, and B. Jacqueniflora.

Mr. Wooff, gardener to Mr. Henry Prince: Pot-grown plants of the wire dumb cane, Dieffenbastria seguina, Sedum Sieboldtii, and several fine varieties of Coleus raised by Dr. Schomburgk, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, South Australia.

Mr. W. H. Golding, amateur: A fine pot-grown plant of Caladium Chantinii, grown in a bush-house; dahlias—Triumph de Rombeaux, Queen of Primroses, and Painted Lady.

Mr. Piper, gardener to Hon. Henry Moore, M.L.C.: Three fine specimens of Caladiums—bicolor splendens, magnifica, and Howlettii; also cut specimens of Tydæas—beauty, venosum, ophior, floribunda picta; also a collection of double zinnias, double portulacca, Franciscea eximia, and Salvia splendens.

Mr. Samuel Kippax, amateur: A fine specimen plant of Cissus discolor.

Mr. Robert Henderson, nurseryman: Fruit of the Laughton blackberry, from America, and cut specimens of abutilon, clematis, statice, abelia, tecoma, passiflora, erythrina, ichroma, and santana; a fine collection of eleven roses, an equally valuable assortment of thirty dahlias, beside a variety of pompon dahlias.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Mr. Wooff, for Sedem Seiboldtii.
Mr. Piper, for three Calladiums, grown on single stems, and in a cold house.
Mr. Golding (amateur), for Calladium Chantinii.
Mr. Kippax, for Cissus discolor.
Mr. M'Leod, for twenty-four dahlias.
Mr. Hilly, for a superb collection of apples and pears.
Mr. Graham, for twelve set of dahlias.
Mr. Magill, twelve set of dahlias.
Mr. Mortimore, for Gymnogramma Mortimoreii.
Mr. Morton, for Crytodiera sp., new and rare, and Phœnix dactylifera.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Spragg and Mr. John Duff were declared members of the society.

NEGLECTED VEGETABLES.

The following paper was given by Mr. GELDING, the secretary of the society, on the above subject:—

The importance of this subject can scarcely be estimated, and as appertaining to the food of man it is of a paramount importance in the economy of nature. Older countries recognise the necessity of ascertaining the utility of all vegetable production likely to suit as food for man. This will, without doubt, be the case with the colonies, when man has to undergo the troubles of older countries in obtaining food. It is a singular fact that in respect to our culinary vegetables we scarcely use any other than cabbages, cauliflowers, potatoes, peas, French beans, and asparagus, either in the markets or growing in private gardens. I well remember an amusing incident that occurred some years since. On a gardener taking into the kitchen a basket of Brussell sprouts, he was saluted by the cook with the question, "What was she to do with them miserable little cabbages!" And if my memory serves me they were consigned to the dust hole, as not worth the trouble of cooking. However, as I do not intend my paper to be anecdotal, but practical, I will now enter on the subject of Neglected Vegetables. The Ochro, "Hibiscus esculentus," is no new thing, it has been repeatedly brought under notice season after season, but with no result. Yet in its green state, viz., the seed pods about half grown, we have an ingredient the most valuable that can be obtained for the manufacture of vegetable soup. It is stated that with the mere addition of salt, pepper, and the indispensible water, the said Ochro will make the richest and most nutritious soup known. This is owing to the large quantity of mucilage that abounds in both the seed and shell. The green seeds if used without the shell boiled and mixed with butter and spice, form one of the richest vegetable dishes known. The unripe seeds also make excellent capers when pickled. Even the seeds in their ripe state are useful as a substitute for coffee, and I am credibly informed that in some of the Southern States of America they are thus used in preference to the true coffee berry, owing to their containing more sustaining principle. The cultivation of the ochro is of the simplest kind; the seeds require planting in fair tilled lands, in rows about thirty inches apart, and about ten inches from seed to seed, in drills three inches deep. A supply may be obtained from early spring till the end of autumn, by planting fresh beds every two months.

Brussels sprout—Brassica bullata, var. gemmifera.—Like the preceding, this is a new vegetable, and, although it forms one of the most delicate dishes known, yet in this colony it is one of the most neglected. I hardly remember ever seeing it cultivated either in market gardens or private gardens. A few years since the aphis was an excuse in cultivating many varieties of the Brassica family; but now they have departed to a certain extent, we should, at least, try our hands at the more delicate class of culinary vegetables. To professionals I need not address the remarks, but to those that know not the vegetable I may state that it is evidently a variety of savoy, from which it differs, besides producing a central head; also numerous small ones on the side of the stem which, when well grown, reaches from three to five feet in height. The produce comes into season during the latter part of the autumn and the winter months. The seed, which must be imported, "for it is a curious fact that home-saved seed never produces such good results as that imported from Brussels," should be sown about November, and when sufficiently strong, planted out in fair-dressed land in rows two feet apart, and eighteen inches between the plants. They require to be kept free from weeds, and watered if the weather is dry. If well cultivated the yield is very great; and as a delicious vegetable it has not its equal.

Seakale Crambe maritima.—This must also be classed amongst the neglected in this colony, principally, I believe, on the grounds that it requires too much time to work it properly. This is evidently a fallacy; for of all vegetables it is one of the easiest to cultivate. A small quantity of seed—which is produced in plenty—should be sown every spring, and the plants that have made good crowns should be selected, and planted in drills about three feet apart, and two feet between the plants. As this plant is only valuable when blanched, it should be covered over with either small kegs with both bottoms and tops out, or else with earthen pots made on purpose. These are covered over with litter and rubbish of any kind, and when the shoots are of sufficient growth they are cut off with a small piece of the crown, and cooked somewhat similar to asparagus, forming a far superior dish to the same. This may be made to *do service* during the latter part of the winter.

New Zealand Spinach—*Tetragonia expansa*.—This, according to Mr. Woolls, is also indigenous to Eastern Australia, as well as New Zealand. The principal recommendation attached to it is that it is antiscorbutic, and will grow luxuriantly during our hot summer months when our gardens are often scarce of vegetables. A patch about half a rod square is ample for the wants of a family. There is scarcely any fear of losing it when once introduced into the garden.

Khol Rabi, or turnip-rooted cabbage.—This singular variety of the Brassica family forms also a nice change during the winter season from the eternal cabbage. It has, as its name implies, a peculiar turnip-like protuberance immediately above the ground, which, if the plants have been well grown, will, when boiled in slices, form a choice dish. The crown, with its delicate sprouts, is also a delicacy in the culinary way. The seeds should be sown from November to March, and transplanted in the ordinary method adopted for cabbage.

Jerusalem artichoke—Helianthus tuberosa.—This, although grown, yet it is not cultivated to the extent it should be, or to the perfection it ought to attain ere it is used. The land should be prepared for it, by trenching, draining, and manuring, the sets should be put in in rows about the distance used for potatoes, and afterwards tilled in a proper way. The result will be that a fine crop of tubers will be ready for use during the whole winter, which, when properly dressed by the cook, will be looked upon as a favourite dish. As the tubers are apt to wither when out of the soil, the best plan is to dig as they are required, and, ere they shoot in the spring, carefully exhume them and replant in a fresh place.

The wire artichoke—Cynara scolymus—is also another neglected vegetable fallen into disuse solely on account of its not being properly cultivated. It is one thing to grow it, but it is quite a different affair to cultivate it. By simply growing it the heads produced are small, dry, and insipid, and hence condemned. To grow it properly the land should be trenched, well manured, and the plants young and healthy. Old stools should be split up and replanted in fresh soil, and then you can produce heads having substance equal to asparagus. I might go on enumerating how the white garden carrot is a neglected vegetable, although for sweetness and size it is far superior to the red kinds; also that the common Indian cress (Nastartium tropaolum magus) is a far better ingredient for capers than the imported. The mushroom comes also under the same category; yet how simple its cultivation with those who keep horses and have either cellars or dark store-houses. This famous esculent (Agaric) may easily be produced all the year round with very little trouble; but we seem to have the idea of everything in its season, and are content to wait till nature produces them, without any trouble on our part, in the open fields. I could go on *ad infinitum* on the subject, but I have already exceeded the space I purposed occupying with the subject. Trusting my remarks may be the means of bringing some of the neglected ones into notice and cultivation, I purpose at a future time to resume the subject of neglected climbing plants.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

IT will be seen by reference to our Parliamentary report that the Customs Duties Bill was read a second time in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, and committed, and that, with one or two amendments, eight clauses have been agreed to. The ninth clause was submitted, but not dealt with when the committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-day. This clause (which is of great importance), as well as the preceding clauses, are given in full in the report. The remaining clauses are:—

10. The Collector of Customs may if he shall think fit dispense with the production of the genuine invoice aforesaid and in such case and in all other cases when he shall think fit he may examine any importer or his agent or both of them upon oath as to the value of any goods liable to duty ad valorem and in case such importer or agent shall upon being summoned neglect or refuse to attend for examination, or shall refuse to be sworn or to answer such questions as shall be put to him by the said Collector or to produce or account to the satisfaction of the said Collector for the non-production of any such invoice then and in every such case the value of such goods as assessed by the Collector of Customs or other proper officer with such assistance as aforesaid shall be deemed to be the true and real value thereof and such importer or agent or both of them so neglecting or refusing as aforesaid shall also be liable to pay a penalty of twenty pounds.

11. If the importer of such goods or his agent shall neglect or refuse to pay the duties imposed thereon after such examination and assessment as aforesaid and also the costs of such examination and assessment in the event of the valuation being greater than declared on the bill of entry the Collector of Customs or proper officer shall take and secure such goods with the packages thereof and cause the same to be sold by public auction within the space of twenty days at furthest after such examination and at such time and place as such Collector or other officer shall by notice published in the *Government Gazette* and some local daily newspaper at least four days from the day of sale appointed for that purpose and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the first place in payment of the duties due upon such goods together with the costs and charges incurred by such examination and sale and in the second place towards payment to the importer or his agent of the declared value of the said goods as entered together with any freight and charges paid thereon by such importer or his agent not exceeding ordinary or current rates and the balance (if any) shall be paid one moiety to the officer who shall have detained and secured the goods and the other moiety to the account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund Provided nevertheless that the said Collector or other proper officer may if he shall think fit after payment in the first place of the duties costs and charges as aforesaid pay the balance to the importer of the said goods or his agent less ten pounds per centum which sum so deducted shall be paid one moiety to the officer who shall have detained and secured the goods and the other moiety to the account of the said fund.

12. If after such examination upon oath as is authorised by section ten of this Act it shall still appear to the Collector that goods liable to duty under this Act are not valued according to the true value thereof as hereinbefore prescribed it shall be lawful for the said Collector to cause be such goods to detained and secured and (within five days from the landing thereof) to take such goods for the use of the Crown and the said Collector shall thereupon in such case cause the amount of such valuation together with an addition of ten pounds per centum thereon and also the duties (if any) paid upon such entry to be paid to the importer or owner of such goods in full satisfaction for the same and shall dispose of such goods for the benefit of the Crown and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

13. If it shall appear to the Collector after a full inquiry that in any invoice or entry any goods entered for ad valorem duty have been undervalued or fraudulently misdescribed with intent to avoid the payment of the duty or any part of the duty on such goods or if the oath or declaration made with regard to any such invoice or entry is wilfully false in any particular the goods so undervalued or misdescribed or in respect of which such oath or declaration is wilfully false as aforesaid shall be forfeited.

14. In order to assist the Customs officers when the value of goods subject to ad valorem duty is unknown or uncertain the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may grant a license to one or more persons well acquainted in the opinion of the Governor as aforesaid with the character and value of such goods to act as "Experts" at any port or place and who when required by the said Collector or other proper officer shall assist in assessing the true value of such goods after the entry thereof And every such expert shall before he shall commence to act as such make and subscribe before the said Collector or some justice of the peace an oath in the following form that is to say—

I swear that whenever I may be called upon to assist the Collector or other officer of Customs in assessing the value of goods liable to ad valorem duty I will assess such value truly to the best and utmost of my knowledge and judgment

So help me God!

And the fees to be paid to every such valuator for each examination shall not be more than ten guineas nor less than one guinea in proportion to the quantity and value of the goods for the valuation of which his services may have been required.

15. All fines forfeitures penalties and charges recoverable under this Act excepting the proceeds of sale of goods under section twelve may be recovered and applied in the manner directed by the Customs Regulation Act in force for the time being.

16. The term "Proper Officer" in this Act means any Sub-collector or other principal officer of Customs at any port or place or any officer having authority from the Governor in Council or from the Collector of Customs for the particular duty or purpose in connection with which such term is used And every such officer shall have authority to take the sworn declaration mentioned in section eight of this Act.

17. All powers and authorities conferred by the Customs Regulation Act in force for the time being upon the Collector or any other officer of Customs may be exercised and enforced by such officers in the administration of this Act.

18. This Act may be cited as "The Customs Duties Act of 1871."

The Schedules containing the proposed new tariff and the Free List follow, and come on for discussion in their proper order.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—As you have quoted in your journal an extract from a lecture delivered by me some eleven years ago, I am induced to lay before your readers more ample information respecting a license to trade tax than was at my command in 1860.

I deem it scarcely necessary to refer again to the antiquity of this impost, more particularly because in former days it was collected in a rude and imperfect manner; but it is certainly somewhat remarkable that a similar tax in India and China existed at the period of its collection in ancient Rome.

I do not, however, trace any effort towards enlightened legislation in this mode of taxation until 1789, under the Constituent Assembly of France; the tax then imposed was suppressed in 1793, but was re-established the 4th Thermidor, year III, and varied from £1 to £60 for special licenses, and up to £160 for general licenses. Various modifications were made from time to time in the mode of levying the impost; but, with slight variation, the Commissioner of the Chamber of Deputies of 1844 fixed the basis of the tax as it now exists in France.

In accordance therewith, every individual in France, save the exceptions mentioned by the law, are liable to the tax called "contribution des patentes."

This "contribution" is composed of a fixed and a proportionate tax. The fixed tax is based upon eight subdivisions, according to eight different centres of population. Then after a sliding scale according to the particular occupation followed, and lastly according to a scale entirely independent of the extent of population in any particular locality. In this last category a proportion is arrived at by the number of workmen employed, the number of vehicles or furnaces, or the amount (as in companies) of represented capital.

The proportionate tax is 5 per cent. upon the rental in occupation, and no one liable to pay the "contribution" is able to maintain a civil action without the particulars of his "patente" being cited in his plaint.

It was only in 1826 that the tax (Industrial oder gewerb stener) became general in Austria, although in 1813 it first made its appearance in some portions of the Empire; but the principle of proportionately, existing in France, based upon rental, is replaced in Austria by a graduated scale of payment upon the contributing classes.

In Prussia the law of 30th May, 1820, establishes the mode in which this tax should be levied. Without strictly following the French mode of assessment, it is in many respects nearly similar.

The law was established in Wurtemburg on 15th June, 1821, and in accordance with its wording is based firstly upon the capital of the taxpayer, and secondly upon the value of his personal labour.

A law dated 1st July, 1850, entirely reorganised the tax in Bavaria, which is now divided into the normal tax (normalanlage) and proportionate tax (Belriebsanlage), the first being invariable and attachable to the special occupation, and the second proportionate according to its extent; but the latter is not, as in France, based upon the rental, but firstly upon the number of clerks or workmen employed, secondly, upon the value of the implements of trade, &c.; and thirdly (in many professions) upon the extent of products.

In Saxony the tax is more general, and there are perhaps fewer exemptions than in any other country; the law was established in 1845, and modified and completed in 1850.

The laws that established and modified this tax in Holland, bear date 1819, 1823, 1832, 1843, 1852, and are at present an admixture of the French and German laws—the fixed tax resembling that of the former in its mode of collection, while the proportionate tax is a nearer approach to Teutonic legislation.

In Belgium this tax produces about 4,000,000 francs per annum, and has been somewhat modified lately by the proportionate tax on companies being fixed at £1 13s. 4d. per cent. of their annual profits, save and except mines which pay 2½ per cent.

This tax was first levied in Spain in 1821, but its mode of levy was so imperfect that it was subsequently, in 1845, completely reorganised, and again afterwards amended in 1850, and now yields about 60,000,000 reals to the State.

In Savoy, the law was established on 7th July, 1851. I am not able to give the date of its imposition in Portugal, but I see that it brings in about 5,000,000 reis to the State.

Several of the Cantons of Switzerland have taxes on the property or income of those engaged in trade, which nearly assimilate in their incidence du contribution des patentes without, however, being exactly similar; but in 1859, the city of Geneva, finding its revenue insufficient, levied this tax, and the laws imposing it and its mode of incidence are certainly more perfect than in any other country, and might be taken for model anywhere, with the sole exception that the subdivision into ten categories of taxpayers is somewhat more complicated than would suit a young community; the tax varies from 4 francs (3s. 4d.) to 400 francs (£16) for each patente.

As far as I can trace, the tax appears to have been established in Russia in 1814, and I perceive that in 1862 it yielded 5,200,000 roubles.

I am not able to fix the date of the first imposition, but I perceive that the tax exists in the United States as a "license to trade" tax, and that it is also found among the republics of South America.

As in this colony a partial system of licenses exists in England, and its injustice lies in its partiality—thus in England the lawyer and the tobacconist are taxed, and here the bonded warehousekeeper is fixed upon as a good subject for squeezing; in both, the retailer of wines and spirits pays a license fee to the State, and yet his trade is surely as honest as that of the grocer. We realise, in looking upon these anomalies, the ideas of Emile de Girardin, who speaks of taxation as a "scaffolding of contradictions and of injustice." Almost all European nations have endeavoured of late years to approach an ideal of distributive justice in the incidence of their taxation; but in New South Wales, on the contrary, we appear year by year to move further and further from ideal equality to approach nearer and nearer to injustice and oppression.

However, when I commenced this letter I had no idea of branching off into a discussion upon taxation generally. The subject is too large to be treated in a page of letter writing. I merely wished to show you the universal use of a "Trade permit tax."

Your obedient servant,
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at 12, Booths at Albert Ground.

G. M. PITT.—At his Homebush Yards, at 9.30, Fat Cattle and Sheep; at his Yards, Fullagar's, at 11.30, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Fullagar's Yards, at 11 and 11.30, Fat Cattle; at 12, Fat Sheep; at Victoria Yards, at 4, Fat Cattle and Sheep; at their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Yards, at 10.30, Milch Cows, &c.; at 11, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce, &c.; at 2, Bacon, Hams.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 11, Milch Cows, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 12, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, &c.; at 4, Fruit, Tallow, Hides, &c.

WELLS AND JAMES.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

DAWSON AND CO.—At Pitt-street Yards, at 2, Fat Lambs.

IRWIN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10, Leather, &c.; at 11, Hides, Hair, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow, Oil, &c.

J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 9.45, Leather, &c.; at 11, Hides, Calfskins, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow, Oil; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather, Hides, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow, Gum, Tow, &c.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Stock-in-trade of a Publican, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—On the premises, Pitt-street, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Blankets, Silks, Woollens, Haberdashery, Hats, &c.

CHANDLER AND CO.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, three Houses, Palmer-street, near South Head Road; Allotments of land at Cook's River, Canterbury, Liverpool, and Coromandel Bay, New Zealand.

T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Land Sale Rooms, at 11.30, Interest in House, 31, Little Elizabeth-street; Interest in House, Liverpool-street East.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At the Victoria Barracks, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

GOSPER AND MOSES.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Dog and Duck Yards, at 11 and 12, Farm and Dairy Produce, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

J. B. NORTH AND CO.—On the Market Wharf, at 3, Colonial Hardwood.

BROWN AND JONES.—At their Yards, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, &c.

N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Black Swan Yards, at 11 and 12, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, Dairy Produce, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Boots, &c.

BERTRAND.—It is stated by the *Cumberland Times* that this criminal, whose name is so intimately identified with one of the most atrocious crimes recorded in the annals of the colony, has exhibited symptoms of permanent insanity. He has been incarcerated in the Parramatta gaol since his sentence, and has for some time been a prey to a morbid melancholy, which has finally culminated in madness. We understand that during his retention in gaol he has conducted himself in the most reserved and quiet manner. This fact may possibly account for the loss of his reason.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	761	8	5
Gin	131	3	6
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	8	9	5
Whisky	95	5	11
Rum	960	10	0
Perfumed spirits	2	10	0
Wine	3	5	3
Tobacco and snuff	257	2	6
Tea	24	2	0
Coffee and chicory	0	12	6
Sugar (unrefined)	400	9	3
Hops	90	17	9
Rice	51	8	2
Bonding warehouse duty	42	0	0
Pilotage	78	10	4
Dues	12	5	0
New duties	250	17	2
Ad valorem	494	6	10
	3667	4	0

Two vessels cleared for London to-day. The Border Chief, with 3178 bales wool, 300 hogsheads treacle, 240 casks tallow, 316 cases meat, 266 casks butter, 56 bales leather, 611 hides, 100 cases gum, 1620 cakes 1937 ingots copper. The Underley, with 4154 bales 4 pockets wool, 25 bales cotton, 127 bales leather, 76 cases gum, 89 casks cocoanut oil, 629 casks tallow, 718 cases meat, 122 cases pearl shell, 240 hides, 667 cakes 2949 ingots copper, and sundries.

Transactions in the import market to-day were not of an important character, nor was the demand equal to yesterday's. The balances of several cargoes of teas, offered at auction by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, failed to find purchasers. Several lines of fine Mauritius counters and crystals were disposed of at £38 10s. to £41 10s. Breadstuffs were in steady trade request, and both town-made and Adelaide sorts were taken at yesterday's quotations. Liquors not in much demand. Brandies continue very firm; geneva is also improving. Quarter sardines are inquired for, holders asking 6s. 9d. to 7s.

Messrs. Mort and Co. submitted a catalogue of about 1100 bales of wool at their weekly sale this afternoon. Prices were very firm, but the sale could not be considered brisk, and a considerable quantity was bought in. Greasy sold at 4¼d. to 7¼d., fleece at 8d. to 13¾d., scoured at 9d. to 14¾d. Sheepskins were in better demand. 36 lots were quitted at 2d. to 5½d., pelts at 1¼d., The principal sales were: H over St Hs, 74 bales greasy wool at 6¾d., 1 black at 4¾d.; GB, 19 greasy at 6¼d., 3 locks at 3¾d.; ⌒ over LLJ, 12 greasy at 5¾d., 1 mixed at 4d.; Spottiswode, 13 greasy at 4¼d., 1 mixed at 2d.; IJS, 5 greasy at 6¾d., 1 mixed at 7¼d.; McG over B, 9 greasy at 6¼d.; MJ over B, 8 at 6d.; J How, 6 fleece at 11¼d., 1 mixed at 10¼d.; M in diamond, 8 scoured at 14¾d., 2 at 11¾d.; JC, 4 at 14¼d, 1 at 12¼d.; GH over HC, 104 greasy at 6¼d., 14 broken at 4¼d; X over WHE, 5 scoured at 12¾d., 3 at 9d.; J over HH, 8 greasy at 4¾d.; R, 5 at 6¼d.; JJH over Kara, 22 fleece at 13d.; 4 pieces at 8d.; JMR, 6 fleece at 6¼d.; H&K, 25 at 11¼d.; TN, 9 at 12d.; GH over New England, 50 at 13¾d., 5 pieces at 8¼d.; N over Wyalong, 6 greasy at 5¼d., 2 lambs at 6¼d., 4 handwashed at 7¼d. to 8d.; AW, 5 scoured at 10¼d.; DOR, 20 fleece at 11¼d., 3 locks and clips at 5¼d.; W over M, 11 fleece at 12¼d.; and 67 odd bales, in small lots.

Friday being a general holiday the produce auctioneers intend holding their produce sales to-morrow (Thursday).

The *Argus* of Saturday reports of the Melbourne markets:—

The import markets show little appearance of improvement; there is a moderate business doing, and sales come under our notice, but not to any great extent. Breadstuffs are not characterised by much activity, and though we make no alteration in our quotations, we report the market as easier. Trade parcels are quoted at £15. For a line of 50 tons Adelaide country brands a shade under this quotation was accepted. A shipment of 1600 bushels Adelaide wheat was disposed of at a full price, our quotation being 6s 8d to 6s 9d. 2000 bushels of Tasmanian wheat were placed on private terms. Oats are steady at 3s 8d to 3s 9d, but no business has been reported. Maize is dull and heavy, at our quotations of 4s 4d to 4s 5d. Some considerable parcels are advised as coming forward. We learn that the Australind's shipment of barley—about 1600 bags—has been disposed of in parcels at prices rising according to quality to 4s 3d. We note a moderate trade demand for sugar. Small parcels have been disposed of at £30 for good rations, and up to £40 for a whitish crystals has been got. Some 660 bags 461 pockets Mauritius, ex various ships, were disposed of this forenoon under the hammer, with all faults, at middling prices. The Balgownie, whose arrival was reported yesterday, brings dates from Port Louis, to 25th February. The vessels loading for Melbourne were the Pacific and Corinne. A parcel of tin plates has been quitted at a full price. A shipment of oysters has been taken up at 9s. In kerosene, we learn that a parcel of 1000 cases Devoe's brilliant has been closed for, to arrive, at 2s 4d, and other transactions are said to be pending. Sales of Albert Mills American plaster (afloat) have been made at 15s. A consignment of 200 barrels has also been sold on the spot. An invoice of 40 tons corrugated iron, English make, has been sold to come in at close on £28. The sales of timber comprise—47,426 feet W. P. shelving, quitted at £11 10s to £12 2s 6d; 17,705 feet W. P., T. and G., at £8 12s 6d; 91,000 4-feet to 4½ feet laths, at 25s to 28s; 1984 doors disposed of realised advanced rates. At the public sale of wool held this afternoon, Messrs. Hastings, Cuningham, and Co. catalogued 400 bales, of which 370 bales were disposed of at prices fully maintaining last quotations. Greasy brought 5½d to 7¾d; scoured, from 12d to 17½d, and fleece, from 12d to 15d per lb. A meeting of the creditors of Mr. William Duthie was held this afternoon. The statement submitted showed liabilities amounting to £9600. The assets, including an amount of £3168, due by the estate of the late Mr. James L. Burke, were estimated at £8900.

We have Auckland papers to the 30th ultimo. The *Herald* of the previous Saturday says:—

The arrivals during the week have been two or three cargoes of coal, a schooner from Fiji, the Caduceus from London, and the others chiefly coastwise. Notwithstanding the improved aspect of our gold-fields, business remains as dull as of late. The large dividends declared have not affected the market in any shape, and are not likely to do so for some little time. The general transactions have been limited, very limited, and nothing wholesale has come under our notice. We reported a few days back a rise in the price of flour of £1 per ton, and we now have to report an equivalent in decline. The sudden fluctuation appears to us to be but trifling with this market. The Southern papers receive special weekly telegrams from their agents as to the state of this market, and what will the Southern merchants think when they have been encouraged a week or so back to make consignments to this market, and now to be told that their produce will come to a depreciated market. The market report gives the present value of flour and grain. Horse feed is not over plentiful, and maize is scarce.

The *Wellington Independent* of March 20th states:—

Last week has been marked by increasing dulness in every branch of trade, wholesale and retail. Our market is fully stocked with most descriptions of goods, and the arrival of the England, daily expected, will not tend to improve prices. Bottled stout is in fair demand, and good brands are worth from 9s 6d to 11s. Sperm candles have hardened in the Southern ports, but owing to the large stocks here, and expected arrivals, they are neglected, and we believe might be bought for 11d. Flour has been reduced at the local mills to £12 10s and £13 per ton, but owing to the recent rains prices have slightly advanced down South as holders are only selling from hand to mouth. Light samples of oats are quoted at 2s 9d to 2s 10d, heavy at 3s 1d to 3s 3d per bushel. Barley is overstocked and unsalable. There is no sale for wheat; we hear of a large order for the mills of Southern wheat—25,000 bushels at 4s per bushel and commission, delivered in Christchurch.—Messrs. M'Intyre and Co. report the following prices for country produce:—Wood's Canterbury flour, active, £13 10s to £14; oats, per bushel, 3s to 3s 3d, with a fair demand; wheat, dull, 4s to 4s 6d; barley, no demand, 2s 6d to 3s; cheese, a drug, 8d per lb; peas, dull, 3s 9d to 4s; sharps, fair demand, £6 to £6 10s per ton; bran, in demand, £4 10s to £5.

A BOY FALLS DOWN A SHAFT 200 FEET DEEP.—A shocking accident is thus related by the *Bendigo Advertiser*:—On Thursday a number of boys were playing around one of the shafts of the Royal Albert Company's mine, when one of them, William E. Davis, seven years of age, climbed up the steps of the whip-pole. When he got to the top the other boys shouted out "the man's coming," and Davis hurried down. In the hurry he lost his hold and fell down the shaft, a distance of 200 feet, with water in the bottom. The alarm was immediately given, and Mr. Guest (manager of the Rainbow Company) and Mr. Hobart descended the shaft, and found the unfortunate boy in the water. They brought him to the surface, and it was discovered that the right leg had been severed clean off a few inches below the knee, and was left behind in the water. Dr. J. Boyd was sent for, and, on his arrival, the boy, who was quite sensible, was conveyed to the hospital. There it was discovered that he had sustained a compound fracture of the left leg. The little fellow bore his sufferings manfully.

THE CARGO DIGGINGS. — A correspondent, writing on the 2nd instant, states:—"Gold mining is progressing favourably. Several claims have been bottomed on payable gold; indeed there are now some eighteen or twenty claims. A prospect was washed out of one paddock, and the result reached 6 dwts. 12 grs. There are, of course, many duffers bottomed, but it is thought the lead will run into deep ground, and, if so, this will prove a very extensive gold-field." The same correspondent also says that the report of gold having been struck between Cargoar and Canowindra is exaggerated; only one claim has been bottomed on gold, and the prospects are about 1 dwt. to the dish. The wash-dirt is about 18 inches to 2 feet thick. He advises people not to visit this reputed field till they hear further about it.

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THE DEVASTATION IN THE VILLAGES ROUND PARIS.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* with the besiegers at Versailles writes as follows:—

While Paris is absorbing the whole interest of the world, strained to the intensest pitch of expectation and almost of anguish, the villages round the capital are almost forgotten. This is but natural; the greater spectacle overmasters the smaller; and yet each of those poor villages has a tale to tell which, proportionately to its size and population, is even more horrible than the accounts we hear of the suffering of Paris. The reason is that, while in Paris only a very small part of the inhabitants are likely to be driven from their homes by the direct effects of war, the whole of the suburban population is expelled from the towns and hamlets which lie so thickly round the walls. It would not be absolutely true to say that every single house within the circle of attack is totally destroyed and knocked to pieces, for there still exist here and there a few buildings which astonish the beholder by their relatively intact appearance; but the immense majority of the once gay villages which stretch around the forts are now a heap of battered ruins. Whichever road you take, for three or four miles away from the French defences, you see broken walls, crushed roofs, smashed windows, and wrenched-off doors. As for furniture, no such thing exists inside the doomed ring: pianos and tables, chairs, bedsteads, and billiard tables have been burnt by the besiegers for fire-wood, and when that handy form of fuel was exhausted, the floors, the doors, the shutters, and finally, the stairs were pulled away, and piled up to make a flame. All this is war—but the destruction of almost every dwelling close round Paris presents two special features which distinguish it from all similar events in modern times. To find a parallel for it we must go back to the ages when towns and provinces were devastated, and their inhabitants straightway hanged, after an unsuccessful conflict. The first of these two features is the incredible completeness of the destruction. Walls may be left standing, bits of roof may hang on here and there; at a distance a house may look almost entire, but when you come near you are amazed at the utter demolition of everything but the outside shell. The work has been done with such infinite perfection, with such a rare perception of all the ingredients of a house which are capable of being destroyed, that nothing—at least nothing that will burn—is left. When, to an ordinary inexperienced eye, there is no more to break, when the very staircase has gone into the fire, then comes the turn of the joists that carry the floors, the plaster is knocked off the walls, and the laths which carried it are torn away to warm the frozen Germans. The vine stakes in the fields, the wooden fences round the gardens, the handles of the peasants' implements—all these were cast into the flames long ago. If the cold should last, the invaders will ultimately be obliged, to their deep annoyance, to use the green timber of the newly felled trees which lie around Paris by tens of thousands. They will not relish that at all, because green wood smokes, and big trees are troublesome to chop up. A bookcase or a chest of drawers furnishes a brighter flame, without causing any fatigue.

Some houses are comparatively well preserved—that is to say, they still have doors and windows—because the men reserve them for their own shelter. A few chateaux have been efficaciously protected by the presence of commanding officers, who have taken their quarters in them; but, as a rule, the chateaux have had as bad a time of it as the most miserable shanties. Here, close to Versailles, we have the superb chateau of La Celle St. Cloud, which belongs to Madame Pescatore; its farms, its cellar, its gardens, were all finished up long ago, but the house itself was almost intact, until a bomb from Mont Valerien fell upon it ten days back, driving through the library, and bursting in the drawing-room. Of course the house will now be abandoned by the Prussian officers, and it will be strange indeed if the furniture, almost royal in its magnificence, is not rapidly converted into ashes. Beauregard, which used to belong to Mrs. Howard, and was sold two years ago for £120,000 by her son, the Comte de Bechevet, to the Duchesse de Bauffremont, is still more completely ruined. All the countless chateaux and charming villas which were dotted on the hillsides at Garches, Ville d'Avray, Bougival, and Louveciennes, at Bellevue and Meudon, and a hundred other places, have been utterly destroyed. Malmaison was set on fire three days ago, as if destiny were bent on effacing the first footmarks of the Bonapartes. We have less detail of the destruction on the two other sides of Paris, but we know that its quantity and its nature are exactly similar to what we have before our eyes on this side.

Now this completeness of demolition, the first of the two special features to which I have referred, is due to the long duration of the occupation on the spot, and the excessive coldness of the winter. It so happens that the most thorough destruction of modern times has taken place in the most glaringly exposed position in Europe, right under the eyes of every traveller to Paris; all the world will come to see it so soon as peace is made, and the spectacle is not likely to impress the traveller with favourable ideas of hostile occupation. The second special feature is the immense extent of ground over which the destruction reaches, if we take the circle round the forts at fifty miles, and the width of the band of contest at four miles, inhabited by 200,000 people, which is now absolutely destroyed and uninhabitable. Such ravages to so great an extent have had no precedent in Europe since the Thirty Years' War. Then Germany was the field of suffering; to-day the suburbs of proud Paris are wasted by sword and shell, and those cheerful villages which used to shine so white in the summer sun, those villas where laughing children used to play, where Parisiennes came to avoid the July sun, those gardens where white dresses used to float along in the dim evening light—all those pleasant pictures are but memories now, and bitter memories.

An attempt to count the money cost of all this destruction would be premature. It is probable that the entire money value of the property destroyed round Paris can scarcely be less than twenty-five millions sterling. This is only conjecture—but it is conjecture based on evidence, and the estimate, arbitrary as it may seem, is perhaps not enormously wrong.

Nor do the consequences of the siege end there; they are not purely material: the desolated circle of investment tells stories of other than mere money loss. Each demolished house has its own legend of sorrow, of pain, and horror; each vacant doorway speaks to the eye, and almost to the ear, of hasty flight, as armies or fire came—of weeping women and trembling children running away in awful fear, abandoning the home that saw their birth, the old house they loved—of startled men seizing quickly under each arm their most valued goods, and rushing, heavily laden, after their wives and babes, leaving to hostile hands the task of burning all the rest. When evening falls, the wretched outcasts, worn with fatigue and tears, reach Versailles, St. Germain, or some other place outside the range of fire, and there they beg for bread and shelter, homeless, foodless, broken with despair. And this, remember, has been the fate of something like a hundred thousand people during the last four months. Versailles alone has about fifteen thousand such fugitives to keep alive, all ruined, all hopeless, all vaguely asking the grim future what still worse fate it may have in store for them. Who can stand before one of these abandoned houses, so absolute in their emptiness that the very Prussians can find no more to burn, without dimly dreaming of the broken-hearted exiles who oneed lived and laughed within.' There, beneath the trampled ashes of the last soldiers' fire, sticks out the half-charred head of a child's doll; dolls burn, so into the blaze it went, but the bit of it that remains stares at you with its dirtied eyes, and tells you of little fingers and baby talk, and of a fond mother, and the pure joys of home. And there lies a torn dirted glove; it once was gay and fresh. It speaks to you of a woman's hand—the hand, perhaps, that trained those rose branches which sway above the ground-floor windows there; the stem is burnt away, but the dead upper sprigs hang mournfully in the air against the broken house wall. And where now is the child that owned the doll, and the hand that wore the glove? If the child still lives, if the hand is not already cold with death, sorrow, disease, and cruel need have left a mark on both that nothing will efface; the child will play no more with dolls, it has grown too grave for that; the hand is hardened and wrinkled by unusual work, and already bears the marks which care stamps not in the face alone, but on hands as well—indeed, I would almost rather measure the degree of a woman's sorrow on her fingers than on her brow.

Think of all this; multiply it and extend it with all the power of your imagination; stretch your ideas of misery and destruction to the limits of the possible; apply the result to two hundred square miles of country—and, after all, you will have a very insignificant notion of the crushing, hideous, wailing grief which fills the air around us.

THE KING OF ITALY AT ROME.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

ROME, DECEMBER 31.

BY one of the most graceful acts ever done by a King, Victor Emmanuel has made himself master of the situation, and won for himself the gratitude, love, and applause of the Roman people. In presence of the great catastrophe that has befallen the city, he has cut the Gordian knot of the difficulties that beset his entry into Rome by coming, without State and without ceremony, the moment railway communication was reopened, to visit his subjects in their distress, and to bring substantial aid to alleviate the misery the inundation has caused. He came to cheer them with his presence, and to bring with his own hands the sum of two hundred thousand lire (francs), to be distributed anong the sufferers. I do not use the words "with his own hands" figuratively; he positively brought the money with him in the shape of good bank notes, and handed them himself in a bundle to Allessandro Spada, in whose hands I saw them immediately afterwards. The King's coming has been a surprise of the most joyful kind, and and a complete surprise, notwithstanding a telegram in one of yesterday's evening papers. The telegrams published here are generally so little to be relied upon, there have been so many reports flying about, the King's arrival has so often been positively announced without foundation, that last night's telegram announcing his intended departure the same evening received no attention or credence. On making inquiries, I received proof of its authenticity, and learnt that at 9.30 the Commendatore Brioschi was to arrive, at 11 the horses and carriages, at 2 a.m. the suite, and at 4 a.m. the King himself. The news seeming still too good to be true, I went down to the station to meet the 9.30 train, and, sure enough, one of the first to alight was Brioschi.

To see the King of United Italy arrive for the first time in his capital was a sight not to be missed, and soon after 3 I was on the spot. In the Piazza I found three squadrons of the Milan Lancers drawn up, and a guard of honour of the Carabineers; around the door of the station were about 200 persons, with a good sprinkling of ladies among them, almost all the men being provided with torches ready to light the moment the King arrived. Being admitted on to the platform I found General La Marmora already in attendance, together with Generals Lopez, Della Rocca, and Cerotti, the Consiglieri Brioschi, Giacomelli, and Gerra, and the Duke Sforza Cesarini, Colonel of the National Guard. A little later the Municipal Giunta, headed by Prince Doria, arrived. All present were dressed in plain clothes, in accordance with the King's express desire not to be received in State.

As the clock struck 4 the train came up to the platform, and I was fortunate enough to be immediately behind General La Marmora and Prince Doria as they assisted the King to alight. He left the carriage bareheaded, and his first words were, "Gentlemen, I am sorry to have disturbed you so early." Prince Doria said how deeply they were touched by the sympathy and feeling which had prompted his Majesty's coming, to which the King replied by expressing how profoundly he had been moved by the misfortune that had befallen the city. The Prince then presented the members of the Giunta and some of the officers, which done, the King immediately, still bareheaded, led the way at a quick walk down the platform to the entrance of the station, reaching the Piazza amid the most enthusiastic cheers. The scene was fairylike; the torches were all ablaze and the Piazza was brilliantly illuminated with Bengal lights, red, white, and green, which, tinting every object with their mingled colours, and lighting up the fine old ruins of the Baths of Diocletian, made an effect that was perfectly magical. The whole distance from the station across the Quattro Fontane was illuminated in the same manner. The *cortége* was very quickly formed, and consisted of three open carriages, each drawn by four horses, with postillions in scarlet jackets and white perukes, proceeded by a guard of honour, the Lancers bringing up the rear. The first carriage was occupied by the Ministers, Sella, Gadda, Visconti-Venosta, and Brioschi. The King, with Lanza, Prince Doria, and La Marmora, occupied the second. I succeeded in reaching the Quirinal before they came up, and found a number of people assembled there with torches and flags, who, as the King came up, gave him a most enthusiastic reception. He alighted in the quadrangle of the Palace, where some officers of the National Guard were presented to him, with whom he remained in conversation some three or four minutes, and then, by a side door, ascended to the apartments prepared for him. In the meantime the crowd outside had greatly increased, and deafening shouts for the King were raised, it being expected that he would appear on the *loggia* above the grand entrance from which Pius IX. in 1848 gave his remembered "*Non posso, non devo, e non voglio!*" but after a few moments a word was passed which took the crowd off to the left, when his Majesty appeared at the third little window of the left wing, close to the small round fort of the Palace and directly above the new ascent to the Piazza of the Quirinal. He lifted his hat several times, bowing to the cheers that were raised, and then retired. Immediately the window was closed an unanimous cry arose, "*Al Corso, al Campidoglio!*" and away the crowd swept with their torches and flags through the streets by the Corso to the Capitol—what a change of scene from my other torchlight expedition to the Corso by water three nights ago!—cheering vociferously and shouting, *E venuto il nostro Re!*" "*Viva Vittorio Emanuele, Re d'Italia!*" "*Viva il Re Galantuomo!*" "Out with your lights!" "Illuminate, illuminate!" The windows were thrown open by the bewildered inhabitants, not knowing what was the matter, and in ignorance that their King was among them; but as they caught the news they answered back the cheers and clapped their hands, and as lights were hung out and each flag was unfurled from the windows, the inmates were cheered in their turn, and thus the torchlight procession made its way to the Capitol, waking up the city as they went with the joyful cry, "*E venuto il nostro Re! Evviva!*"

The object in going up to the Capitol was to set the great bell tolling, but on arriving there it was found that the Questura, at the King's request, had given an order that it was not to be rung, lest the public, not knowing the cause, might be alarmed. As soon as the King's wish was known, it was respected, and the loud cries of "*Il Campanello! Il Campanello!*" ceased at once. The precession started again on its way through the streets, and I returned home to get a couple of hours' sleep, to wake and find the national flag waving from the windows of almost every house. At 10 a.m. his Majesty gave a special audience to the Municipal Giunta, and having received their report of the damage caused by the inundation, he gave, as I mentioned, the sum of 200,000 lire for the relief of the sufferers, and said, further, that it was his wish that also the money destined for the expenses of his public entry into Rome should be devoted to objects of public charity. A proclamation was immediately issued by the Giunta informing the public of the King's gift and the wish he had expressed. After the Giunta had retired, audience was given to the generals and officers of the garrison, to the city magistrates, and to deputations from several public bodies. At 11 o'clock the King left the Quirinal to visit various parts of the city, and as he came out was received with deafening cheers by the immense concourse of people with which the Piazza was crowded. He gave evident signs of deep emotion and satisfaction at the reception given him by the people. The *cortége* consisted of three carriages, escorted by a squadron of the cavalry of the National Guard. In the same carriage with the King were Prince Doria, General La Marmora, and General Sonnaz. The route taken was first to the churches of Santa Maria Maggiore and St. John Lateran, the King making a short stay in each. A rumour had already got abroad that both these churches would be closed on account of his arrival. From the Lateran he passed through the Forum to the Capitol, and visited the Palace of the Conservatori and the Capitoline Museum; thence, descending by the grand *cordonata*, he went past the Church of the Gesu, along the whole length of the Corso, to the Piazza del Popolo. The Piazza Venezia was one dense crowd of carriages, and the whole of the route taken was crowded with people, but in the Corso especially the reception he met with can only be compared to that of the Princess Alexandra on her entrance into London. The carriage was repeatedly stopped by the pressure of the crowd around it, the people seizing his hand and kissing it, women holding up their children to him, and every possible demonstration being made that enthusiasm could prompt. From the Piazza del Popolo he ascended to the Pincio, and the carriages drawing up on the terrace overlooking the Piazza and the surrounding country, still in many places covered with water, General La Marmora pointed out the extent of the inundation. Having made the ascent of the Pincio, he proceeded by the Trinita dei Monti along the Vie Sestina and Felice, the Piazza Barberini, and by the Quattro Fontane returned to the Quirinal, receiving everywhere as he passed the same deafening cheers and demonstrations of affection. No sooner had he entered the Palace than the crowd raised deafening shouts for his re-appearance. In a few moments the shutters and windows at the balcony over the grand entrance were opening. A covering of red velvet was hung from it, and the King appeared where Pius IX. had forbidden the marching of the volunteers twenty-three years ago. I have written "deafening and enthusiastic cheers" so often that this time I must leave to your imagination what the acclamations were from the voices of the thousands who crowded the vast Piazza.

It was now 2 o'clock, and it had already been announced that the King must leave this same evening on account of the New Year's reception of the members of the Diplomatic Body at Florence. Having dined, he returned to the station at the Termini about 5 o'clock, when he was received by the civil and military authorities, the members of the Municipal Giunta, and a number of the most distinguished members of the Roman nobility, among whom were the Duchesses Vittoria Colonna and Cesarini, the Marchesa Calabrini, and others. The members of the municipality having expressed their thanks to his Majesty for his visit and his generous aid to the sufferers, a magnificent bouquet was handed into the carriage and the signal of departure given.

I am thankful to be able to say that the inundation has entirely subsided, but the damage done to property is beyond calculation, numbers of the poorer classes having lost everything they possessed in the world. No such flood has been known this century; the last previous inundation was in 1846, immediately after the present Pope's election, and the river then rose 16·25 metri; the one preceding it was in the year 1805, when it rose 16·42 metri; but this has exceeded either, the elevation being no less than 17·30 metri.

Numerous subscription lists have been opened for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers, and are being very handsomely contributed to. Yesterday morning a meeting of the English visitors and residents was called at the house of Mr. Clarke Jervoise, at which resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to collect subscriptions from the English in Rome. The sum of 3000 francs was subscribed before the meeting broke up. The committee hoped to be able to raise 10,000 francs, though there are comparatively few English in Rome this winter.

THE GRAND HOTEL OF PARIS.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

IN a recent letter from Paris we are told that "the large courtyard of the Grand Hotel is almost filled with logs of timber, which is being rapidly chopped up." "And what of that?" some lethargic mind may ask when we note the suggestive circumstance. The *cour d'honneur* of the enormous caravanserai which was until lately the wonder and the pride of Paris, is of vast dimensions, and, with its ample glass roof, is well protected from the cold. Why should it not be converted into a timber-yard, since at least the fingers of those who wield the axe will be in no danger of freezing while they split the logs? A hundred and one surmises have been made as to the influence which will bring about the surrender of Paris; but, after all, perhaps, the collapse of the proud city will be due to a scarcity of firewood. It is a place without parks; for Monceaux is scarcely worthy of the name, and the Bois de Boulogne—already laid waste to a considerable extent for strategical reasons—is a plantation of saplings. The woodman has not spared the trees which lined the Boulevards; and, in the majority of cases, the Parisian arboretum was barely twenty years' growth. The old trees were mainly destroyed in the Revolution of '30 and '48, and the display of fauna in such brand-new thoroughfares as the boulevards of Magenta and Sebastopol is, from a vegetable point of view, puerile. The woods of St. Cloud, of Marly, and of St. Germains are being assiduously chopped up by the Prussians; Neuilly and Vincennes yet remain to be despoiled by the French, and we hear even of furious raids into every grove and glade within the outer circle of fortifications, by unlicensed verderers, who are cutting down trees, bushes, brushwood by the thicket, and willows by the copse; to say nothing of tearing down palings, rooting up posts, and carrying away everything ligneous in the way of doors, shutters, and signboards of which they can lay hold. The supply of coal and coke has long since been exhausted; vast quantities of the coal having been converted into carburetted hydrogen for the inflation of balloons. The manufacture of gunpowder must have pressed heavily on the store of charcoal, and no more turf for fuel can come in from the Landes, or from Auvergne. Wood in this bitter weather must have become a jewel of price in unhappy Paris, and, for aught we can tell, a considerable proportion of the upholstery for which she was so celebrated has by this time been devoted to the flames. Why, then, should not the woodchopper ply his hatchet in the courtyard of the Grand Hotel? War is a respecter neither of persons nor of places. The Tuileries is an ambulance, the Elysee a barrack, the Grand Opera a bakery; the railway stations are hospitals or steam flour mills; the Luxembourg may have been converted to base uses; why should the Grand Hotel be spared? There would appear even to be something of the nature of poetical justice in the choice of such a locality for splitting logs into faggots; for the authorities of that establishment were remarkable in bygone times for charging one franc fifty centimes more for every *panier de bois* supplied to shivering travellers than was exacted at any other hotel in Paris. Nor did the biggest fire of logs do much more than scorch the traveller's toes. He warmed his feet, but in the vasty chambers of a comfortless caravanserai his upper limbs continued to freeze. At Madrid, in winter time, it is calculated that a foreigner spends at least one-third of his day in blowing a wretched fire with those peculiar Spanish bellows which appear more adapted to puffing a fire out than to exciting its flame; and at Milan, in January, about twenty per cent. of an hotel bill appears in the guise of charges for firewood. The Grand Hotel elevated fuel to the sublime of costliness. This war is, to a great extent, one expiation of the follies of Paris, and it may be a Nemesis who is chopping up billets in the courtyard on the Boulevard des Capucines.

A wonderful courtyard it was; and more wondrous was the huge inn of which it was the *implusium*. The Grand Hotel was essentially a creation of the Second Empire; and "grand hotelism" was a most characteristic Imperial institution. It was thoroughly part and parcel of the New Paris imagined by M. Haussmann—the Paris in which that audacious innovator did not wish anyone to live whose income was less than £2000 a year. The more modest architects of the Bourbon and the Orleans *régime* thought that they had done great things when they built a Meurice's and an Hotel Bristol; there were days even when the Hotel Mirabeau was regarded as a marvel, and the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion as an architectural triumph. But to the Brobdingnagian mind of Bonapartism such hostelries as we have named were as contemptible as the packing-case apartment in which Gulliver was carried out, or a dwarf's house at a fair. Bonapartism dreamed only of "big things." The Grand Hotel was one of the most remarkable efforts of that gigantism which had so very brazen a front, but which proved last September to have been built of the most friable clay. Everything about the establishment, from the beds to the bills, was big. The waiters were all grand—much too grand, indeed, to answer the bell—and the gentleman who attended to the blacking and brushing department—who in Italy is dubbed the *facchino*, who in Germany is known as the *hausknecht*, and who in England answers to the designation of "Boots"—was at the Grand Hotel hight the *valet de chambre*. And, strange to relate, among these grand domestics the Teutonic element largely prevailed. Some of the clerks and cashiers, many of the chambermaids, and nearly all the waiters were Germans. Where are those waiters now? When the British Legion went to Spain, a malignant Tory remarked that they might very easily be routed if it were suggested to the Carlists to cry "Police?" or "Stop thief!" the first time they faced the Christino auxiliaries; and in like manner we fancy many a growl of "Voilà M'sieu" would resound from the ranks of the besiegers of Paris were their Moblot foes to cry "Garçon" loud enough. Let us hope that the ex-servitors now enrolled in the German Landwehr are readier in responding to the roll-call than they used to be in answering the bell.

And will they return no more, these glories of Grand Hoteldom? During the past six months untiring efforts have been made by the Republican authorities to render the place uninhabitable by its original class of frequenters. The hotel itself is the property of the Credit Mobilier, another Imperial institution, among whose principal shareholders there may be many Germans. The financial manager of the hotel was a German, and he was promptly turned out of Paris before the commencement of the seige. Hundreds of Moblots were billeted in the sumptuous apartments so early as September last, and more recently the rooms have been used as hospital wards, although, from their structure and the narrow corridors by which they approached, they are eminently unsuitable for the treatment of the sick. During the last two months pale Death must have knocked at many and many a door in those indiarubber carpeted passages, but in earlier and better days it was deemed a gross breach of etiquette on the part of a traveller to die at the Grand Hotel. Dissolution was held to be a flagrant contravention of *les convenances* and *les bienséances*; and, following the example of the authorities at Hombourg—who, it is said, used to entreat the ruined gamblers, if they were bent on hanging, drowning, or shooting themselves, to commit suicide by eight in the morning, before fashionable society was awake—the management of the Grand Hotel took care to get rid of a defunct traveller with the utmost dispatch, and at an hour when their living guests were in bed. Such an ugly thing as a coffin was not suffered to desecrate the grand staircase or the grand "lift." The deceased "party" was crammed into a sack, like the poor girl in "Rigoletto," and slung by means of cords from an upper window into the courtyard. Then the Grand Sprinkler suspended for a few minutes his matitutinal task of watering the asphalte of the *cour*, and the black *corbillard* drove under the grand archway; the *croque-morts* of the Pompes Funèbres put the "party" in the sack on the bier: the cashiers began to draw up a prodigious bill for the benefit of the relations of the deceased; and everything was made nice and tidy by the time that the earliest risers among the occupants descended to the courtyard to sip their morning coffee and smoke their cigars at the little round tables. They came not in contact with so ungenial a thing as Death. But the King of Terrors—who has not a bit of pride about him—must have been almost the only stranger who has left his card, lately, in the porter's lodge at the Grand Hotel. The Grand Concierge had a habit of neglecting to deliver such trifles as visiting cards until about a week after they had been left; but Death is a visitor who will not be denied, and also is sometimes apt to walk up stairs unannounced. Is the Grand Hotel destined, we wonder, ever to become anything else than a mortuary, a lazarhouse, a barrack, and a timber yard? Will Russian princes and Indian Nawabs ever occupy its grand suites of apartments *au premier*? Will the courtyard ever be crowded again with splendid carriages, waiting to bear rank and riches and beauty to the Bois—to the State dinner or the Court ball? Will the great area ever resound again to the laughter of jovial Britons, and to the accents of saturnine Yankees?

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON THE WATER SUPPLY OF LONDON.

(From the Times.)

AT the Royal Institution last evening, Professor Tyndall delivered a lecture upon the "Scattering of Light," which was, in point of fact, a discourse upon domestic water supply. The learned Professor commenced by exhibiting the impurities of London air, the motes of a sunbeam, by the light of the electric lamp, and explained to his audience that what they saw was not air, but suspended particles, capable of being dissipated or removed, and that, when so removed, the track of the beam through the air itself would be invisible. He next related that he had accompanied the eclipse expedition to Oran, and that on his return, having been disappointed as regards the special object of his journey, he had sought to turn his opportunities to account by investigating the causes of the varying tints presented by sea water. After paying a warm tribute to the zeal and kindliness with which his wishes had been furthered by the captain and officers of her Majesty's ship Urgent, he described the way in which a series of nineteen bottles had been filled between Gibraltar and Spithead, and the results of an examination of them by the electric light. The bottle were themselves on the table, but were not placed in the beam before the audience, since the original differences among them had been diminished by subsidence. The general tendency of the examination was to show that the yellowish water of coasts and harbours held in suspension a large quantity of particles; that the particles in the green water were less abundant and in finer division; and that the blue water of the deep ocean was comparatively free. Professor Tyndall explained the blue or even the blue-black of the depths by displaying the prismatic spectrum on the screen, and by quenching it, at first partially and with regard to certain colours, and afterwards absolutely, by a succession of cells of increasing thickness, containing a solution of permanganate of potash or of sulphate of copper. He said that when a beam of light entered the sea, the heat rays were absorbed by the surface, the red rays by a very superficial layer of water, the green rays next, and ultimately the blue. If, however, the light encountered particles, these would reflect the green rays to an observer; while, in the absence of particles, the green rays would continue their course till they were wholly quenched. Water of great depth and absolute purity would thus appear entirely black, like a sea of ink, and would reflect no light beyond a glimmer from its surface. The Professor exhibited a white dinner plate, to which a rope was attached, and which he was in the habit of having cast overboard and towed from the Urgent, and which always appeared green, and he also described the appearances seen on looking down the screw-well of the ship, so that the water was seen by turns green—with the screw blades as a background—and then dark blue, with the ocean depths for a background. The white plate, which appeared as a green object when towed under water, would, he said, if ground to powder and scattered, cause the portion in which this powder was suspended to return a general green reflection. Having in this way established that the visibility of the track of a beam through water depended upon particles by which the light was reflected, Professor Tyndall next placed before the electric lamp a succession of nine bottles, containing samples of the water supplied to their customers by the various London Water Companies. The turbidity revealed was in every case sufficient to make the audience regard water as a very undesirable beverage. That of the Lambeth Company displayed pre-eminence of a bad kind; that of the Kent Company was by far the clearest; the West Middlesex Company stood second in order of merit, and among the rest there was little to choose. With a reticence more eloquent than words, the lecturer avoided expressing opinions about the dirt that he exhibited; and he also expressly mentioned that pellucidity was no proof of the absence of soluble impurities. He also showed that to cleanse water from suspended dirt was a very difficult matter; and exhibited four specimens of distilled water, a specimen once filtered by Mr. Lipscombe, a specimen that had gone through a silicated carbon filter, and a specimen four times filtered through bibulous paper in the Royal Institution Laboratory. These were clear when compared with the water of the companies, but the track of the beam was plainly visible in all. A specimen of water from the Lake of Geneva was then exhibited in illustration of great natural purity, and here a faint blue line only could be seen. This brought Professor Tyndall to the practical conclusion at which he had been aiming—namely, to an account of the water supply yielded by the English chalk formations. He characterised this as being of the greatest attainable purity, inexhaustible in quantity, and easily accessible for the supply of the metropolis. He described its natural hardness as being such as to render it unfit for domestic use, but explained that by Clark's process this hardness could be entirely removed at the central works, and that the water might be delivered in London at a uniform temperature, free from organic impurity or suspended particles, and so soft as to be perfectly adapted for all household purposes. He described Clark's process, and illustrated it before the audience, and finally showed actual results by producing a bottle of water from Canterbury, derived from the chalk, and softened in the manner described. By the side of this was a similar bottle containing the water supplied to the Institution, and the two were illuminated together by way of contrast. The difference was like that between pea-soup and crystal. Professor Tyndall then read a portion of the report made some years ago by the late Professors Graham and Miller and by Professor Hoffman, upon the admirable qualities of this chalk water, when artificially softened, upon its fitness for the supply of the metropolis, and upon the impolicy of allowing it to pass into private hands, and concluded by saying that every word that he had read he desired fully and cordially to endorse.

As is usual when Professor Tyndall lectures, the theatre and gallery were densely crowded, and many distinguished personages (among others the Chancellor of the Exchequer) were to be seen among the audience.

MARK TWAIN'S WONDERFUL POTATO.

SOME of our readers or neighbours may be in want of a form of certificate to append to a description of some vegetable novelty, real or imagined, and we offer the following as one of the best:—

Mark Twain has been visiting Belcher's farm, Greeley's farm, and the farms of many of our leading city farmers, so that he has fallen completely in love with the business, and especially the part of it which raises the wonderful new seedling. He elated his agricultural line by the announcement of a new potato. He thus tells its origin: "I obtained it by crossing the yam of the tropics with the Canadian thistle, and by carefully selecting and cultivating the specimens for several seasons, I have secured a product that permanently combines the earliness of the former and the endurance of the latter. In other words, my new potato is a rare combination of head and bottom, and it will do to bet on. I christened it the Early Stunner—a name suggested by its extraordinary qualities and performances."

Mr. Twain, however, not having had much experience in farming, thought best to place it in the hands of some reliable man in which the public has confidence, and publishes heaps of testimonials. We give a specimen from Mr. John Smith, a respectable butcher, whose reputation for veracity is so well known. He says:—

"I am perfectly satisfied with the Early Stunner. The pound that I purchased of you will do me. In fact it has already done me, so that I shall not want any more. The day after I planted them my swine made a raid on the patch, and I supposed I had lost my crop. You may imagine my disappointment, when the foremost hog, after briskly opening the first hill, suddenly dropped the slice of Stunner he had found there, and with an expression of disgust and mortification, walked off on his ear, a ladder and a wiser hog, followed by the remainder of the drove. My hogs usually range on my potato crop and a hog-proof potato has long been my hope. I hailed the Stunner with enthusiasm as being the thing for poorly fenced fields."

Dr. Jones, the celebrated physician, also gives the following testimony:—

"Having no ground of my own, I planted a pound of the 'Early Stunners' in the Macadamised road, opposite my residence. One of my neighbours recommended an application of plaster, as he thought the road had been 'summer fallowed' too much to raise crops without stimulant. As this was my first experience in agriculture, I acted upon his suggestion, and applied one of Alcock's porous plasters to each hill. The result was amazing. On the 1st day July I had ten bushels of Buckeyes; July 2nd, one hundred bushels of Pinkeyes; July 4th, a pair of blackeyes; July 6th, twins; July 7th, had to dig my potatoes or give bonds to keep the peace.

"Accordingly, I hired a couple of Irishmen, sunk a shaft in my front yard, tunnelled under the road, and soon struck a magnificent vein of potatoes. I shall never know how many bushels were there, for a rumour got abroad and that night there was an irruption of predatory Fenians. Before the next morning's sun burst, the last potato had disappeared, and I was ruined."

THE BLUES.—We hear that the boys, or, as the newspapers call them, "the youths"—youth, if you please, Messieurs the Penny-a-liners, is both masculine and feminine—of Christ's Hospital, or the Blue-coat School, are about to produce a magazine called "The Blue." It is not a happy name, although associated with the coats or gowns of "the youths." Why not call it "Yellows," in allusion to their stockings; or take a mixture produceible by the two colours, and indicative of the nature of its ideas, "The Green?" Or, as it comes from their heads, give it the name of their caps, "The Muffin?" It will not be complimentary if a young lady, as a piece of flattery to her brother, says, "Reginald, dear," pointing to certain numbers, "do give me 'The Blues'!"

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

Excursion tickets, at a single fare for the double journey, will be issued at Sydney by mail trains on the 6th, and at all stations from the 7th, 8th, and 10th instant, available for return on the day of issue for distances not exceeding 15 miles, and for return on the 12th instant by up Mail trains for distances over 15 miles.

JAMES BYRNES, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 1st April, 1871.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

RAILWAY GOODS.

GOOD-FRIDAY and EASTER-MONDAY being Public Holidays, no goods will be received at or delivered from the Goods Branch, Redfern Station, except perishable, before 10 a.m. on MONDAY.

JAMES BYRNES,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 4th April, 1871.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 5th April, 1871.

MAIL CART.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon on THURSDAY, 13th April next, from persons willing to contract for the construction of a Mail Cart.

Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, and endorsed "Tender for Mail Cart."

Description of cart required can be ascertained at this office.

JOSEPH DOCKER.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

HOMEBUSH RACES.

EASTER MONDAY, 10th April, 1871.

In addition to the ordinary suburban trains, SPECIAL TRAINS will leave Sydney for Homebush, as follows, viz.:—

10.30 a.m., 11.15 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 12 noon, and 1.15 p.m.;

returning from Homebush at

4.30 p.m., 5 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.6 p.m., and 6.50 p.m.

Fares to Homebush and back, ONE SHILLING.

JAMES BYRNES, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 1st April, 1871.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

PARRAMATTA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

EASTER MONDAY, 10th April, 1871.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Sydney for Parramatta at 11.15 a.m., calling at intermediate stations. Returning from Parramatta at 6.10 p.m.

	a.m.		p.m.
Sydney ..... dep.	11 15	Parramatta ..... dep.	6 10
Newtown	11 21	Parramatta Junction..	6 15
Petersham	11 25	Haslem Creek	6 21
Ashfield	11 30	Homebush	6 30
Burwood	11 37	Burwood	6 35
Homebush	11 44	Ashfield	6 42
Haslem Creek	11 47	Petersham	6 46
Parramatta Junction..	11 56	Newtown	6 53
	noon.	Sydney ..... arr.	7 0
Parramatta ..... arr.	12 0		

SINGLE FARES FOR DOUBLE JOURNEY.

JAMES BYRNES, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 1st April, 1871.

BRIGHTON LAMPS. An elegant article of furniture, affording a most brilliant light, expressly suited for Western Standard White kerosene; an assortment of various patterns, with bronze, ormolu, alabaster, ruby, turquoise, and emerald pillars, just opened by the undersigned.

F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street,
Sydney.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1458216

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.—
NEW MANTLES,
in silk, velvet, velveteen, and black cloth.
NEW JACKETS,
beautifully trimmed, great variety, from 6s 11d to 21s.
WATERPROOF MANTLES,
guaranteed, 7s 11d; trimmed cape, extra size, 14s 9d.
CHILDREN'S JACKETS,
in all sizes and in all materials, very cheap.
A competent cutter engaged on the premises.
DRESS MATERIALS.
The new satin cloth, all new shades, 12½d yard
New shades in French merino, real goods, 1s 11d
New reppes, in drab, violet, humboldt, blue, &c., 12½d
New camlets and serges, wide width, from 7½d
Large variety of new choice materials.
W. C. R. has much pleasure in informing his numerous customers that he is now prepared to undertake
DRESSMAKING
in all its branches, and, having engaged the services of a competent person to superintend all orders, ladies may rely upon satisfaction being given.
TRIMMINGS
of every description. Immense variety, from 10½d dozen.
HATS,
trimmed and untrimmed, all new shapes, from 9½d.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.
THOMPSON and GILES are now shewing a most complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys' Holiday HATS, several new shapes opened this day.
Gentlemen's drab boating hats, 4s 9d
Ditto mixed grey ditto ditto, 7s 9d
Ditto black Oxford ditto, 9s 6d
Ditto drab beaded Oxford ditto, 10s 6d
Ditto drab shell hats, very light, 10s 6d
Ditto black Paris hats, 17s 6d.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HATS AND CAPS,
The largest assortment in Sydney.
The Sydenham, 4s 11d — The Napier, 5s 9d
The Gvour, 5s 6d — The Nonpareil, 5s 6d
The Yachtsman, 5s 6d — The Don Pedro, 6s 6d
The Mountaineer, 7s 6d — The Beverley, 6s 6d
The Archer, 6s 6d — The Parsee, 6s 9d.
Also,
STRAW TURBANS, a great novelty.

We have also an unusually large and varied stock of Gentlemen's and Boys' SUITS, of good MATERIAL and OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
Gent.'s holiday suits, from 38s 6d
Gent.'s tweed trousers and vests, 21s
Gent.'s light tweed coats, 18s 6d
Gent.'s frock and dress coats, 65s
UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE.
Railway rugs, travelling bags, trunks, portmanteaus, &c, &c.
THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE, George-street, Sydney.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING,
INFANTS' OUTFITS,
at E. WAY'S.
We are determined to reduce a considerable portion of our stock in the above goods, and now offer attractive bargains in ladies' night-dresses, chemises, drawers, &c., together with a superior lot of children's and infants' underclothing of every description, at prices that will defy competition, with an immense stock to select from.
We respectfully solicit an inspection of first-class goods for very low prices.
Ladies' Outfitting Establishment,
261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

JUST OPENED, WINTER HOSIERY.
E legant scarfs and ties
G loves and umbrellas, in the best makes
O vercoats, railway rugs, and undershirts
W oollen scarfs, crimean and white shirts
I nverness capes, portmanteaus, carpet and leather bags
N ew shapes in linen and paper collars.
G entlemen are invited to inspect these new goods.
J. E. GOWING,
Men's Mercer, Hosier, Glover, Shirt Manufacturer, &c., EDINBURGH HOUSE, 344, GEORGE-STREET, (Half way between Hunter-street and New Post Office.)

TWEED, guaranteed waterproof, nearly 2 yards wide, all colours, only 2s 11d. JAY, 82, King-street.

THE FIRE IN GEORGE-STREET.
LAST DAY BUT TWO OF THE SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS DAMAGED BY WATER AND REMOVAL.
W. C. KELK, 415, GEORGE-STREET.
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRAPERY.
Blankets, Flannels, Calicoes, Counterpanes, Muslins, Dress Materials, Prints, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Winseys, Skirts, Jackets, Waterproof Cloaks, &c., &c.
TRIMMINGS.
That the convenience of Ladies requiring Dress and Mantle Trimmings may not be affected by the Drapery Sale, the entire stock of Trimmings has been removed to a separate room.
W. C. KELK,
Draper,
415, George-street.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
PERRY, BROTHERS,
92, and 94, KING-STREET.
PERRY, BROTHERS, have BOUGHT FOR CASH severally large parcels of BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, which are now being shown.
The whole of the SILK STOCK is now on sale at the undermentioned PRICES.

PERRY, BROTHERS, for RICH SILKS. — BLACK GLACE, 1s 11d and 2s 6d per yard, usual prices 3s 6d and 4s. IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS, and FANCY SILKS, 2s 11½d per yard, usual price, 4s to 5s 6d. RICH GROS GRAINS, FANCY SILKS, and SATIN STRIPES, all colours, 3s 6d yard, worth 5s 6d.

PERRY, BROTHERS, for RICH SILKS. — Extra wide BLACK GROS GRAINS, RICH PLAIN COLOURED FRENCH GROS GRAINS, all shades, 3s 11d, usual price, 5s 11d. Beautiful French Corded Silks, £2 5s the dress, usual price 3½ guineas.

Real Irish Poplins, 2s 11d yard, usual price 4s 6d.
SUPERB WHITE SATINS, WHITE GROS GRAINS
CORDED SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, LAVENDINES, &c., have been subjected to same revision.
PERRY, BROTHERS, KING-STREET.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.

		s. d.		s. d.
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	Tweed dresses	1 11	worth	4 6
	Printed delaines	2 6	"	4 9
	Checked mohairs	3 11	"	5 9
	Check delaines	3 11	"	6 6
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	Spotted delaines	3 11	"	5 11
	French ginghams	3 11	"	7 6
	Print dresses	2 6	"	4 9
	French camlets	0 7½	"	1 0
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	Check camlets	10 6	"	21 0
	Blue mohairs	0 6½	"	1 0
	French delaines	0 9½	"	1 0
	Printed muslins	0 4½	"	0 7½
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	White shirts	4 9	"	7 6
	Gauntlet gloves	0 6½	"	1 6
	Satin ribbon	0 3½	"	0 7½
	Bonnet ribbons	0 1	"	0 6
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	New trimmings	0 1	"	0 4
	Silk fringes	0 1	"	0 3
	Horrockses' longcloths, 5½d yard			
	72-inch white sheeting, 12½d ditto			
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	4-4 brown holland, 6½d ditto			
	China matting, 6½d ditto			
	4-4 Dutch carpet, 8½d ditto			
	Felt ditto, 1s 11d ditto			
J. WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street.	A choice lot French flowers, cheap			
	Ladies' and children's hats, cheap			
	A large assortment remnants, cheap			
	Ladies' and children's underclothing, &c., cheap.			

J. WETHERILL Waterloo House, Pitt-street.

THE Prettiest Gift for a Lady is 6 pairs of HOBSON and WHITING'S French KID GLOVES, packed in elegant scented sachets. Country orders have special attention. 3, Hunter-street.

FORD'S Eureka Shirts, 42s the half-dozen—to open behind
FORD'S Eureka Shirts, 42s the half-dozen—to open in front
FORD'S Eureka Shirts, 42s the half-dozen—studs all through
FORD'S Eureka Shirts, 42s the half-dozen—new cuffs
Hosiery of the best and finest descriptions.
HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen's superior Eureka Shirts, 32s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 590, George-street, five doors south of Bathurst-street.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS
Novelties just opened.
The Marquis of Lorn — Crown Prince
Von Moltke — Pall Mall
Earl Belmore — The Correct, &c.
S. H. LEWIS, The French Glove and Boot Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

LADIES' German Lasting BOOTS, for slender feet. Lewis, French Glove and Boot Depot, 10, Hunter-st.

A NICE PRESENT for a Gentleman—one of Lewis's Scarfs. All the new style and colours, 10, Hunter-st.

LADIES' 5-8 CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
Gentlemen's 7-8 Cambric Handkerchiefs.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY will have the pleasure to submit this morning,
SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOZEN LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
(hemmed and ready for use).
LADIES'.
4s 6d, 5s 9d, 6s 9d, 8s 6d, 9s 9d, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s 6d, per dozen.
GENTLEMEN'S.
8s 9d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 11s 6d, 12s 9d, 14s 6d, 15s 9d, 18s 6d, 20s, per dozen.
The above have been purchased for CASH in an assigned estate; the whole have been marked considerably less than IMPORTED COST.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY
respectfully draw the attention of Gentlemen to their READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. They have just received a very large shipment, which has been supplemented by an extensive stock made up in the colonies according to the latest designs. The variety now open exceeds anything yet shewn in the colony.
GENTLEMEN'S GALATEA SUITS, of tweed and silk mixtures
GENTLEMEN'S HOLIDAY SUITS
GENTLEMEN'S PAGET COATS and SUITS
Overcoats — Rugs — Lorne Wrappers
Portmanteaus — Valises — Carpet Bags.
GENTLEMEN'S HATS
for travelling, picnicing, or dress.
GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS and MUFFLERS—
the choicest collection ever exhibited.
Gentlemen should call and inspect these remarkably choice goods just opened.

ARTILLERY CAPS, 4s 6d, at C. M. BOSTROM'S, 60, Market-st. Hats and caps made to order.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Jubilee, Ladies' Bronze Kid Boots
Ladies' Glove Kid Boots
Ladies' Lasting Boots
Children's Bronze and Black Kid Boots
Children's Morocco, patent toe-caps
Gent.'s Kid and Sealskin Boots
Gent.'s Leggings, spring and button.
C. BOVIS, 62, Market-street.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties. (Not Widow Welsh's.) Consultation at residence. Letters attended to. The pills by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-street South, near Albion-st.

MRS. BLOOR'S Food for infants and invalids. See medical certificates. Chemists, &c. Shilling tins.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures every thing. To be had everywhere, in lid pots, 1s each.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION should use
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.
Sold everywhere.
Bottles 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Confidence.—The most implicit reliance may be placed in these remedies. No invalid, after a fair trial, has found them fail to relieve the pain, or completely cure the disease. No disorder can resist their curative powers. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W. C., London, and all druggists.

CASTOR OIL, in bulk. GILFILLAN and CO.

INSTANTANEOUS Relief for TOOTHACHE. Dr. Emanuel and Sons, dentists, Pitt-st., opposite Punch's.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SODAWATER BOTTLES.—The undersigned are holders of a very superior parcel of the above, in casks of 2½ gross, and which they offer at 19s per gross net.
MASON, BROTHERS, 125, Pitt-street.

HOBART TOWN ALE of superior quality, in firkins
Fallon's celebrated Albury wines, white and red
Camden Park wines, ditto ditto
Hennessy's 1, 2, and 3 Star brandy
Piper's champagne, quarts and pints
Prime Port Cooper cheese
Real York hams, which have never been packed
New Hobart Town jams
Whitehead's essence of beef
Ditto solid soup squares.
PEATE and HARCOURT, 258, 260, and 262, George-street.

WATCHES.—WATCHES, at REDUCED PRICES.
First-class silver hunting lever watches, by W. Cross, Dent, Rotherham and others, capped, 4 and 6 holes jewelled, THE BEST FOR BUSH USE, from £5 to £6 each
Ditto, ditto, with compensation balance, THE BEST FOR CAPTAINS, £7 each
Ditto ditto, ¾-plate, from £7 to £8
Ditto, gold ditto, capped, 6 holes jewelled, £15 15s each
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, compensation balance, £18 10s each
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ¾-plate, at £18
Ladies' gold KEYLESS ditto, ditto, from £11 to £20
Gentlemen's ditto ditto, ditto, from £18 to £30
Boys' silver hunting ditto, of the very best make, at £3 each.
At A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

CLOCKS.—CLOCKS at REDUCED PRICES
8-day and 30-hour lever clocks, suitable for SHIPS
Bedroom clocks, with alarums
Dining-room clocks
Kitchen clocks
14-day striking ormolu clocks, under shades.
All at REDUCED PRICES, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.
N.B.—All watches and clocks sold or repaired at the establishment will be guaranteed and attended to for two years.

MORDAN'S SILVER and GOLD PENCIL CASES, at REDUCED PRICES,
at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

MASONIC APRONS
OPERA and Field Glasses
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, direct from Vienna
JAMES DIXON and SON'S Britannia-metal and Electro-plated Ware, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
At A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

NEW BRACELETS, and the latest in Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Albert Chains, Lockets, Charms, &c., all of 18 carat gold, just unpacked, and sold at REDUCED PRICES, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

OIL CAKE FOR SALE—a few tons. Apply to J. DE V. LAMB, 5, Gresham-street.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

	£ s. d.	
Superior ENGLISH ALE, in 2-gallon jars, with 3s added for jar or returned ..	£0 7 6	each
Finest PALE SHERRY, in bottles ..	1 5 0	dozen
Ditto ditto, in draught ..	0 11 6	gallon
Choice PORTS, very old, in bottles ..	1 5 0	dozen
Ditto ditto, in draught ..	0 11 6	gallon
Martell's BRANDY, dark or pale, in bottles ..	2 2 6	dozen
Ditto ditto, draught ..	0 19 0	gallon
Genuine JAMAICA RUM, in cases ..	1 12 6	dozen
30 O.P. ditto, draught ..	0 18 6	gallon
Prize SCOTCH WHISKY, in one dozen ..	1 8 0	case
Ditto Irish ditto, 5 years old ..	1 17 6	case
French CLARET, St. Julien ..	1 7 6	case
Heddle's GINGER WINE ..	1 2 0	case
Ditto Raspberry Balm ..	1 1 0	case
OLD TOM, superior London ..	1 12 0	case
GIN, Key, 15 bottles, in case ..	1 18 0	case
LIME JUICE Cordial, large bottles ..	0 15 6	dozen
Ditto ditto, stone bottles ..	0 5 0	dozen
COLONIAL WINE, Hock or Claret ..	0 12 0	dozen
Ditto, Reisling ..	1 0 0	dozen
ALE or PORTER, guaranteed quality and best brands ..	0 8 6	dozen
Ditto ditto, small ..	0 5 6	dozen.

REDUCTION TO PUBLICANS.
D. MITCHELL and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Wholesale Grocers, 426, George-street.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Bull's Head Spirit Stores, opposite the Central Police Court.
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, dark and pale, 3s 6d bottle. Superior French cognac, 3s bottle Barclay's stout, champagne bottles, 10d each. Blood's, Wolfe's stout, 1s bottle. Arroll's ale, 10d bottle. Allsopp's ale, 11d bottle. Schnapps, 3s 9d bottle. Best port and sherry, from 2s to 3s 6d bottle. Rum, sherry, and port, 3s quart. Jamaica. Whisky, Scotch and Irish. Brandy in draught, dark and pale, 4s 6d and 5s quart.
And every article in the trade at low market prices.
FOR WORKING CLASS.
Ale and porter, 6d bottle; gin, 6d gill; rum, 4½d gill; brandy, 7½d gill.
Country orders punctually attended to.

TANKS. TANKS. TANKS.—For SALE, best London make. E. E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings, Oil, Colour, and Glass Warehouse. WALTER RENNY.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Gold leaf, gold size, gold mouldings, all sizes. 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS, from 3½d per roll, by the bale. WALTER RENNY, 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Beautiful satin papers, 1s 6d per roll; very elegant, 1s 9d. Royal Blue House.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Window glass (English and Belgian), all sizes, from 10 x 8 to 60 x 40.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Boiled, raw, colza, and other oils, in drums and barrels. 170, Pitt-street.

NO WATER! NO WATER!! NO WATER!!!
FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.
419, GEORGE-STREET.
Hasty REMOVAL to save total destruction of property, namely, Paperhangings, White Lead, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, &c., &c., &c.
Will re-open in a few days.
Please note the Address—
BEAUMONT and SONS, Painters and Paperhangers, 419, George-street.

344, GEORGE-STREET. — H. H. GROTH, cheap oil, paint, and paperhanging warehouse.

344.—PAPERHANGINGS from 3½d per roll. The largest stock to chose from in Sydney.

344.—PAPERHANGINGS. — Patterns sent to storekeepers and the trade free on application.

344.—PAPERHANGINGS — all new goods. H. H. GROTH, late E. Curtiss.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET hardwood, cedar, doors, sashes. ROLFE, Circular Qy.

900,000 FEET Baltic and Maryborough Flooring, Baltic Deals, Cedar, Colonial Hardwood, Shingles, Doors, Sashes. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf and Barker's Wharf.

900,000 FEET T. and G. Oregon, Baltic, Colonial, and Maryborough Pine, Hardwood, all sizes up to 40 feet long; Cedar and Beech, laths, shingles, dry felloes, 2½ to 4 inches, doors, sashes, architraves, and all kinds of joinery made to order, at reduced rates. R. CHADWICK, Liverpool-st. Saw Mills.

ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS, Lumps, and Oven Tiles, Pottery of all kinds. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, 24 x 12, 22 x 12, 20 x 10, and 18 x 10, at reduced prices. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

FOR SALE, 47,000 Oak SHINGLES, at £1 5s per 1000. A. GLOVER, Botany Road.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE.—Parcel Delivery Van, Harness, and License, cheap. 92, Campbell-st., nr. Macquarie-st.

LIGHT SPRING-CART and Harness, for Sale, a bargain. 48, Hamilton-street, off Hunter-street.

HANDSOME Chesnut Phaeton and Brougham Horse, 16 hands, £25. S. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-street.

SPRING-CART and Harness, £6; parcel delivery Van, £10; new Spring-Cart, £11. S. KNIGHT.

BROWN First-class Buggy Horse, £12; handsome bay saddle and side-saddle Hack, £12. S. KNIGHT.

DOUBLE-SEAT Hooded BUGGY, £30; American waggonette and harness, £24; safety harness, 70s.

HORSES, Buggies, Dogcarts, and every description of vehicle for HIRE. S. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

HERBERT GIBSON has for Sale or Hire, superior Carriages, Buggies, Spring-carts, Harness, and Saddlery; also, several first-class sound, quiet, and tractable Horses, which can be warranted. N.B.—No letting on Sundays. Horse and Carriage Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, new Spring-cart and Harness, £14; Newport Pagnell Cart (new), £15 10s. GIBSON.

NEW double-seated Buggy, £25; Abbott's tray Buggy, £23; light American Waggon, £21. GIBSON.

PAIR HORSES, light Waggon, and Harness, £40. Horse, Dray, and Harness, £20. GIBSON.

BUGGIES, Sociables, Waggons, &c., for SALE. O'Brien, Kerridge, and M'Kay, Castlereagh-street.

O'BRIEN, KERRIDGE, and M'KAY (late, Holt's) Coach Builders, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, THIS DAY, at 12, HORSES, at the Newtown Pound.

SURRY HILLS POUND.—For SALE, THIS DAY, at noon, 4 HORSES.

STRONG Journey HORSE, 50s; Stock Saddle, new 55s; Carcase Cart. £5. [illegible]

MOORE'S Carriage Factory, South Hd. Rd.—Buggies of all descriptions, Phaetons, Waggons, Harness, &c.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS. — For Disposal, a snug BUSINESS, in a rising town in a thriving mining and agricultural district; satisfactory reasons for leaving. Bona fide applicants apply to Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.

GROCERY BUSINESS on SALE and Fixtures. J. DAVIS, Tobacconist, 3 doors from Bathurst-st.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

BUILDING SITE, 150 feet deep, for SALE, near town, 40s per foot. Box 290, Post Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.
FOR SALE, by Private Contract, that property known as THURLOW-TERRACE, facing BOURKE-STREET, and the Ground and Buildings in the rear, and facing Dowling-street, opposite Moore Park.
This is a sure paying and improving investment, and well worthy of the immediate attention of capitalists.
Apply to RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, on easy terms, a Villa RESIDENCE, at Hunter's Hill, with water frontage, garden, orangery, &c., attached; Lane Cove steamers' wharf at the gate. Apply on the premises, C. D'APICE.

FOR SALE, 3 good Brick COTTAGES, on stone foundations, cheap. A. Thornley, Arundel-ter., Glebe.

FOR SALE.—A good FARM, of 75 acres, on the Clarence River. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, at Lane Cove, a superior FARM, with Orchard of about 10 acres of choice fruit trees, 4-roomed Cottage, outhouses, &c. For further particulars apply to C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE, in the Gwydir District, N. S. W., 11,000 good Store WETHERS, 3, 4, and 5 years old 1585 EWES, ditto.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Sydney, 9th February, 1871.

PURE SHORTHORN BULL, "BORDER CHIEF," to arrive per Windsor Castle, FOR SALE.
For pedigree, &c., apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.,
Margaret-street.

SHEEP for SALE, now en route from Northern Queensland to Fort Bourke, via the Barcoo and Warrego, consisting of about 5800 Wethers and 4000 Ewes, from 2 to 5 years; also 1500 BULLOCKS, from 3 to 5 years.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
4, O'Connell-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Stylish Saddle and Harness Cob.
GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Oakes to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome black cob, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, and described as being something very superior.

Grand Cricket Match. Single Wicket. Victoria versus N. S. Wales.
At the Albert Ground on SATURDAY next and EASTER MONDAY.
GEORGE KISS is instructed by the Committee to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock,
The right to the refreshment booths at the Albert Ground on the days of the grand single wicket match between D., C., and E. Gregory of N. S. Wales, and Messrs. Conway, Cosstick, and Wills, of Victoria.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.
DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at the Pitt-street Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
20 prime fat lambs, from G. T. Loder, Esq.
20 ditto ditto ditto, from W. Brown, Esq.
20 ditto ditto ditto, from James Payten, Esq.

Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.
BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Several first-class saddle and harness horses; also heavy draught and light harness horses, all to be sold subject to trial.
Also, on account of T. Simmons, Esq., 2 very superior saddle hacks.

Important Notice.
Fresh Horses from the Hunter River District.
BROWN and JONES are instructed to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, at their Pitt-street Yards,
2 heavy draught colts, broken to lead
2 ditto ditto roan fillies, well matched; also,
4 very superior saddle hacks.

Horses, Horses, &c.
To be sold under a Bill of Sale.
BROWN and JONES are instructed to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards (late Dawson's), at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, on above account,
2 unusually fine heavy draught horses
1 tip-up dray, in working order
2 sets dray harness, brass mounted, &c.
1 saddle and bridle.
P.S.—The horse will be sold, subject to any trial, and without reserve.

Thoroughbred and perfect Hackney.
BROWN and JONES are instructed to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A chesnut horse by Vanquish out of a thoroughbred mare. He is warranted as being as good a horse as was ever saddled.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Single and Munro to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
190 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 6th instant, at his Yards at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
160 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from D. F. Mackay, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at his Yards at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
178 price fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from T. W. Smart, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 6th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
1200 prime fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from James Dodd, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 6th instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1500 prime fat wethers, per train from Wallerawang.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Baldwin and Matchee to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 6th April, at half-past 11 o'clock,
200 head prime fat cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Macleay, Taylor, and Co., to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 6th April, at 12 o'clock,
1400 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. T. Neale, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
100 head prime fat cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Hunt and Crawford to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 6th April, at 12 o'clock,
2000 prime fat ewes.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. T. Neale, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 6th April, at 4 o'clock,
60 head prime fat cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by T. Parnell, Esq., to sell by auction, at [illegible]ia Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, 6th April, at 4 o'clock,
1200 prime fat wethers.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock sharp,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY,
At the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat pigs, suckers, 60 coops poultry.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, best brands; eighty (80) cases cheese, including the No. 6 and other first-class brands; eggs, bacon, lard, honey, &c.
Terms, cash.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
At Black Swan Yards, at 11 o'clock, 20 prime fat lambs
Extra prime fat suckers, turkeys, fowls, ducks, and other poultry.
At 12 o'clock, roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, &c., from the most celebrated dairies of Camden and Menangle.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, and dry cattle.
At 11 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime fat calves, from Liverpool and Penrith
Forty (40) prime fat lambs, J. J. Warren, Esq., Berrima
Sixty (60) corn-fed porkers, J. Ruane, Esq., Nattai
Fifty (50) ditto, from Picton and Camden.

Prime Corn-fed Bacon.
BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 2 o'clock,
Ten (10) cwt. superior corn-fed bacon and hams, from Sir W. Macarthur, Camden.

WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, &c.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, lucerne, straw, potatoes, &c.
At Depot, at 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, poultry of all kinds.
At 12 o'clock prompt.
Roll and keg butter, cheese (first-class brands), bacon, eggs, honey.
At 4 o'clock,
Fruit, tallow, hides, sheepskins, &c.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, maize, pumpkins, &c.
At 11 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck Yards, Poultry, eggs, butter, &c. At 12 o'clock, prime calves, lambs, fat and store pigs, &c. Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sales.
WE, the undersigned Auctioneers, beg to notify to the Wool Buyers, that we have POSTPONED our Sales until THURSDAY, 13th April.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.
BREWSTER and TREBECK.
IRWIN and CO.

Weekly Produce Sale.
IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Leather—kip, sole, harness, kangaroo, &c.
At 11—hides, hair, &c.
At 2.30—tallow, black oil, &c.
Terms, cash.

TOW.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 6th April, at half-past 2 o'clock,
18 packages tow.
Terms, cash.

KAURI GUM.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 6th April, at half-past 2 o'clock,
19 cases Kauri gum.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 6th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Leather
Hides, &c., &c.
And at 2.15 p.m.,
Casks tallow
Kauri gum
Tow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 6th April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
150 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 6th April, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Also, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at a quarter to 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling, tweed, cordovan, kangaroo
Harness leather and bazils.
At 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins
Hair, horns, and bones.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Neatsfoot oil.
Terms, cash.

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Drapery, Tweeds, Boots, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3.
On the Market Wharf.
Ex Rose and Thistle.
Without the Slightest Reserve.
A splendid assortment of COLONIAL HARDWOOD, comprising
11,000 feet 6 x 2½
1,000 feet 6 x 1
600 feet Weatherboards
6,500 feet 4 x 2½
5,000 feet 3 x 2
2,000 Battens
500 Super.
J. B. NORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON,
The whole of the cargo ex Rose and Thistle.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms, liberal.

SATURDAY'S Regular Sale.
At the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms, 278 and 280, George-street.
FURNITURE and PORTABLE PROPERTY of all kinds.
J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, as above.
N.B.—Goods for these sales received daily, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Cash advanced on property for positive sale.

Under a Bill of Sale.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.
To Publicans and Furniture Dealers.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, kegs, measures, spirits, and household furniture of a publican.
Terms, cash.

Under a Bill of Sale.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising iron bedsteads, bedding, horsehair couch and chairs, pier glass, washstands, crockery, china, glass, &c.
Terms, cash.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to Warehousemen, Drapers, and the Trade.
The SALE by Auction of the Warehouse Stock in the Assigned Estate of Messrs. S. Thompson and Co. will commence punctually at 11 o'clock, and continue throughout the day.
Catalogues may be obtained on the premises, or at our rooms.
CHAS. MOORE and CO., Auctioneers, 167, Pitt-street.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN, DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
STUPENDOUS SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. SAMUEL THOMPSON AND CO., MERCHANT DRAPERS, PITT-STREET.
UNDER ASSIGNMENT.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions from the Assignees to sell by public auction,
ABSOLUTELY AND UNRESERVEDLY,
on the premises, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 6th April, commencing at 11 a.m., the whole of this complete and extensive stock, a large proportion of which is new and seasonable goods.
It consists of
General drapery
Clothing
Cotton goods
Blankets
Silks
Woollens and other piece goods
Hosiery
Haberdashery
Hats, caps, &c., &c.
Under similar circumstances, it is usual for stocks to undergo a culling process, whereby they are divested of all their attractive features prior to being offered for sale by auction. In this instance such a course has not been adopted, and the stock will be offered to the public IN ITS ENTIRETY, replete in every department with new and fashionable goods, which have been purchased in the home and foreign markets, on the best terms, by a buyer of large colonial experience.
In the meantime, catalogues will be prepared, and intending purchasers will be afforded every facility for a full inspection prior to sale.
As orders are positive to REALISE FORTHWITH the whole of this magnificent stock, the attention of the trade is respectfully called to the unparalleled opportunity afforded by this great sale of replenishing stocks.
Terms will be liberal.
Catalogues are now ready.

On THURSDAY, 6th April, at 11 o'clock.
At the Residence of H. B. A. Middleton, Esq., Victoria Barracks.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
ELEGANT Walnut Drawing-room Suite, covered in crimson silk rep, portable frames
Brussels Carpets and Rugs
Walnut Loo Table
Cut Glassware and China
Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, &c.
Hogskin Saddle and Bridle
Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., &c.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Cabinetmakers, Dealers, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from H. B. A. Middleton, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Victoria Barracks, THIS DAY, 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.
IN CONSEQUENCE of the ensuing Holidays, the Sale of Perfumery, &c., &c., advertised for THIS DAY, is POSTPONED until further notice.
CHARLES TEAKLE, 7, Wynyard-street.

THURSDAY, 6th April.
FOR PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
THREE STONE-BUILT HOUSES,
in
PALMER-STREET, near SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having a frontage of 16 feet to Palmer-street, by a depth of 100 feet to Langley-lane, on which are erected a STONE-BUILT HOUSE in Palmer-street, at the corner of Kelly's-lane, containing 4 rooms, balcony, &c., now let at 12s per week. Also
TWO STONE-BUILT HOUSES in Kelly's-lane, let at 5s per week each.
The above are situate a few doors south of Burton-street, and will produce a total rental of about £70 per annum.
For bona fide sale without reserve.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 6th April.
At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.
VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, situate at
COOK'S RIVER, CANTERBURY, LIVERPOOL, and COROMANDEL BAY, NEW ZEALAND.
By order of the Trustees under the Will of the late Cornelius Prout.
For particulars of title apply to Messrs. Gurner and Robberds, Solicitors, George-street.
CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Trustees under the will of the late Cornelius Prout to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, 6th April, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned valuable allotments of land, viz.,
Lot 1.—Sixty acres of land, situate at Liverpool, adjoining the Orphan School Estate and Prospect Creek, and contiguous to the Railway line, having an extensive frontage to a Government road.
Lot 2.—Twenty-seven acres, more or less, of land adjoining the above, and bounded by the Railway line and Orphan School Creek.
Lot 3.—Eighty acres of land, situate at Canterbury, having a frontage to Cook's River, being part of the BELLE OMBRE ESTATE, and adjoining the properties of Messrs. Gould, Redman, Laycock, and Crook, and now under rental to Mrs. Bemish.
Lot 4.—A piece of land adjoining Prout's Bridge, Cook's River, being part of the Bridgewater Estate, and on which the Toll-house is erected.
Lot 5.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Petersham, being part of the Sheep Pasture Plains Estate, being lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section No. 7, and bounded by Riley and John streets and Cook's River, now tenanted by Mr. Quinlan.
Lot 6.—All that corner allotment of land, situate at Petersham, part of the Sheep Pasture Plains Estate, being lot 1 of section 4, having a frontage of 132 feet to George-street, and 165 feet to Charles-street, more or less.
Lot 7.—An allotment of land adjoining the above, being lot 4 of section 4 of the Sheep Pasture Plains Estate, having a frontage of 132 feet to George-street, by a depth of 167 feet, more or less.
Lot 8.—The right, title, and interest of the late Cornelius Prout in and to a Deed of Grant from the Crown to the said Cornelius Prout of ONE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, situated at Coromandel Harbour, having an extensive frontage to the said harbour.
All further particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's Office, 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

In the Estate of Mrs. Bridget Lacy.
T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the official assignee to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 6th of April, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
All the insolvent's interest, whatever it may be, in and to the house now or lately occupied by her, No. 31, Little Elizabeth-street, west side, close to Cooper-street.
Terms, cash.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PETER EVESTON.
T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land [illegible] of April, at half-past 11 o'clock [illegible], by order of Frederick Humphery, Esq., official assignee,
All the right, title, and interest of the assignee, in and to a six-roomed house, 403, on the south side of Liverpool-street East.
Particulars respecting the incumbrance may be learned on application to the auctioneer.
This is a newly-erected building of brick on stone foundation, two stories high, covered balcony, with French windows opening on to the same. An entrance from the rear. Good drainage from the back yard. It adjoins the Printers' Arms Inn, where the key may be obtained to view the premises.

Compact Well-finished Residence.
COOPER-STREET, SURRY HILLS, near Elizabeth-street South.
TITLE—TORRENS' ACT.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 14th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having 20 FEET FRONTAGE TO COOPER-STREET, with a depth of about 80 feet, on which is that recently erected remarkably neat and comfortable residence, No. 84, Cooper-street, built of brick on stone foundations, containing lobby, 6 rooms and kitchen, good yard, with side entrance, small garden, &c., at the rear.
This is an attractive well-built, small city residence, with tastefully designed elevation, balconies and verandahs, back and front, and fitted with every necessary family convenience. The position is a favourite one, being elevated, well drained, and healthy, and at the same time within easy walking distance from George-street and other business thoroughfares.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BY ORDER of the EXECUTORS OF THE WILL of the late JOHN MITCHELL.
PETERSHAM.
SUBURBAN COTTAGE and BLOCK OF LAND, junction of M'KENZIE and STYLES STREETS, at the rear of Mr. A. HEARNE'S BALD-FACED STAG property, being portion of M'DONALD'S subdivision between CATHERINE STREET and the BALMAIN ROAD, and a few yards north of the PARRAMATTA ROAD.
The Cottage contains verandah, 4 rooms, and kitchen, with stable, well of water, garden with fruit trees, large yard, &c.
The Land comprises 1 ACRE 2 ROODS and 28 PERCHES, all securely enclosed.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 14th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above described suburban property, situated within five minutes' walk of the OMNIBUS STAND at PETERSHAM.
TITLE.—Particulars can be obtained on application to R. B. SMITH, Esq., M.L.A., Solicitor, King-street.
Plan at the Rooms.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE.
TOWN AND SUBURBS OF ROCKHAMPTON.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 8th May, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties:—
1.—TOWN OF ROCKHAMPTON.
All that CHOICE CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, being lots 9 and 10 of section 28, situate at the corner of Quay and Fitzroy streets, together with the EXTENSIVE STORE, with out-houses, stables, &c., presently occupied by Messrs. JOHN PALMER and CO., at a rental of £250 per annum; tenant paying taxes.
2.—ATHELSTANE RANGES.
All that piece of land, containing 8 acres and 24 perches, and near the town of Rockhampton, together with superior cottage residence of 9 rooms, with stables and other out-buildings, large water reservoir, and every family convenience. The grounds are all well enclosed, about 2 acres being garden and orchard, the residue fine park and meadow land. This property is well-known as formerly the residence of the late JOHN PALMER, Esq.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.
Terms at sale.

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FUNERALS.

HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—The Members of the above Society are requested to attend the Funeral of Mr JOHN EMANUEL; the procession to move from his late residence, 135, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2, and the Redfern terminus at 3 p.m. precisely. A. LIPMAN, Hon. Sec.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. EWEN M'PHERSON are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of his mother, 435, Crown-street, Surry Hills, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. R. STEWART, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN WILSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Letitia; to move from his residence, No. 1, Brown Bear-lane, off George-street North, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street S.; 120, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased THOMAS BLACK, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; the procession will move from Bay-view House, Cook's River, TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Cemetery, at St. Peter's. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church; 118, South Head Road; and 363, Sussex-street South.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, £2,000,000. Reserved Funds, £210,000. FIRE INSURANCE at lowest rates on buildings, wholesale and retail stocks, bonds, wool stores, &c., &c.
J. C. NEILD, Jun., Chief Agent, Lyons'-buildings, 227, George-street.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.

The only office which grants INDEFEASIBLE POLICIES OF LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY and ENDOWMENTS. ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES, UNCONDITIONAL and UNCHALLENGEABLE.

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J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G. | Robert George Massie, Esq.
M. B. Pell, Esq. | Sir James Martin, Q.C.
John Frazer, Esq.
A. H. Richardson, Esq.
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A. M. A'BECKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Eng.—7, Bligh-st.

Among the advantages offered by this Association are the following:—POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate and Tables comprehensive; THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belongs to the members.
ROBERT GIBSON, Acting Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, April 6.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF HUSSEY COMBINATIONS, in New Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.
Observe the Novelties.
LAST NIGHT of LES MISERABLES.
LAST NIGHT of the ROLL JIG.
LAST NIGHT of the STRANGEST OF STRANGERS.
LAST NIGHT of the WORLD'S AUCTIONEER.
LAST NIGHT OF LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
LAST NIGHT of TOBIAS and BIANCA.
LAST NIGHT of the EXCELSIOR FIRST PART.
A GRAND ORATU
Festival of Sacred Music, on GOOD FRIDAY EVENING.
For full particulars see to-morrow's papers.
PIT, ONE SHILLING.

ST. BENEDICT'S CHOIR.—Full Rehearsal TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3.15 o'clock.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s.—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS. Two hours' amusement for One Shilling. FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning. Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

THE WOODEN PICTURE NOW ON VIEW, 15, Hunter-street, near George-street. Mr. DRY'S unrivalled Work of Art, the NEW ZEALAND EVERGREEN, a PICTURE made in 4000 pieces of unstained wood—the greatest curiosity in the world. Open from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission, 1s.

EASTER MONDAY, 10th APRIL, 1871.
The fine powerful steamer FIRE KING will leave Circular Quay for SANS SOUCI, at 9.30 a.m., returning by dark. Return fare, 3s.

HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA, LANE COVE RIVER.
EASTER MONDAY, the 10th April, 1871.
PROGRAMME OF THE RACES.
FIRST RACE.—DINGY RACE (pulling pair of sculls). For Youths under 15 years of age.
SECOND RACE.—SAILING DINGY RACE.
THIRD RACE.—TUB RACE. No entrance fee. Prize 10s 6d.
FOURTH RACE.—LIGHT SKIFFS (pulling pair of sculls). For all working men.
FIFTH RACE.—WOOD BOATS (working sails). Open to all boats belonging to residents on the Lane Cove or Parramatta River.
SIXTH RACE.—WATERMEN'S SKIFFS (pulling pair of sculls). Gentlemen pullers.
SEVENTH RACE.—SAILING RACE (handicap). Open to all boats.
EIGHTH RACE.—LICENSED WATERMEN'S SKIFFS (two pairs of sculls). For all working men.
NINTH RACE.—WILD GOOSE CHASE. One man only allowed in each boat.
Entrances for the above will be received at Cuneo's, Garibaldi Hotel, Hunter's Hill, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7.30.
N.B.—Steamers will ply throughout the day from Lime-street Wharf to Hunter's Hill (Lane Cove), landing passengers or picnic parties on either side of the river.
The committee have cleared several spots suitable for private or public picnics.
A REFRESHMENT BOOTH will be erected on the south bank of the river, opposite the flag-boat.

CLONTARF. CLONTARF.
EASTER MONDAY.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
THE FEMALE BLONDIN, in Two Daring Ascensions on a rope 50 feet in the air.
THE ITALIAN BROTHERS, The World-renowned Acrobats.
Mr. MURRAY, the Champion Step Dancer.
HARDY'S SPLENDID BAND.
PUNCH AND JUDY.
Steamers HUNTER, KEMBLA, KIAMA, from Circular Quay.

GREAT ATHLETIC SPORTS—LARGE ENTRIES. Return tickets, 2s 6d; children, 1s. To be had of Mr. H. T. BOWIS, 62, Market-street.
E. W. and T. MOORE.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS.—Grand Complimentary CONCERT to Mrs. CALDWELL will take place in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 17th April, 1871.

BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK'S Annual Ball, Easter Monday night; tickets, 5s each. Colonnade, Elizabeth-st. N.

DANCING.—Mr. J. HALL and Daughter give Lessons to ladies and gentlemen. 114, Stanley-st., Wmloo.

DANCING—Mr. J. HALL and Daughter give Lessons to Ladies and Gentlemen.

THE STEAMER J. and T. FENWICK is open for Engagement for Picnic and Towage. Apply to LANE and CO., 170, George-street; or at Tobin's Coal Wharf, Miller's Point.

PITT-STREET PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH-SCHOOL. ANNUAL EXCURSION to CLONTARF, TO-MORROW, Friday, April 7.
The PELICAN will leave Circular Quay punctually at half-past 8, 11, and 2. A BAND will accompany the steamer, and perform on the ground.
Tickets, 1s 6d; children half-price; may be had on Wharf.

PHILLIP-STREET PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—Annual EXCURSION to Cremorne, FRIDAY, April 7th, 1871. The Steamer Wonga will leave the wharf at the foot of John-street, Pyrmont, at 8.30 and 10 a.m.; wharf at foot of Darling-street, Balmain, 9.45; Circular Quay, foot of Pitt-street, at 9, 10.30 and 12.30; Woolloomooloo, 11.30. Tickets 1s 6d each; children, half-price. To be obtained of Mr. W. King, 70, Hunter-street; Mr. James Gillespie, baker, 244, Pitt-street, near Market-street; Mr. L. Swan, plumber, 155, Pitt-street; Mr. Moyes, Pyrmont; or any of the teachers.

ST. STEPHEN'S Presbyterian Sabbath-school.—Annual EXCURSION to Athol Gardens TO-MORROW. Steamer ALCHYMIST from Phillip-street, Circular Quay, at 10 and 11 for visitors, returning at 5 and 7. School will leave wharf at 9 sharp, and return at 6 o'clock. Hot water. Tickets 1s 6d.

BOURKE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOL.
The ANNUAL PICNIC of the above School, will take place TO-MORROW, Friday, April 7th, at BIRKENHEAD GROUNDS.
The steamer PLATYPUS will leave CIRCULAR QUAY, at 10 o'clock, and half-past 11 o'clock. The steamer ADELAIDE will leave WOOLLOOMOOLOO WHARF, at 10 o'clock and half-past 11 o'clock a.m.
Hot and cold water provided for visitors.
The PRINCE'S TENT will be erected on the grounds.
S. W. BURRIDGE, Secretary.

CHALMERS'S CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL.—Annual EXCURSION to MOSSMAN'S BAY will take place on GOOD FRIDAY, the 7th April. Steamers will leave Circular Quay every hour after 9 o'clock until 2 p.m. Tickets, 1s 6d each. Hot water on the ground.
THOMAS SPENCE, Hon. Secretary.

BALMAIN WESLEYAN Sabbath School Excursion to Chowder Bay, on SATURDAY next.

PALMER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN DAY and SABBATH SCHOOLS Annual EXCURSION to CHOWDER BAY on GOOD FRIDAY.

CHOWDER BAY, the most central landing place to all the FORTIFICATIONS—5 minutes' walk to GEORGE'S HEAD, and 15 minutes' to MIDDLE HEAD.

THE favourite steamers BREADALBANE and PREMIER will start from CIRCULAR QUAY at 9, 10.30, 12, and 2.15; WOOLLOOMOOLOO, at 9, 9.15, 10.30, 12, and 2.15.

THE FULL GERMAN BAND will accompany the Excursion, and take part in a GRAND OPEN-AIR CONCERT in the Afternoon.

MR. ANDREW FAIRFAX and Mr. H. ACKLAND will sing some of their popular songs, accompanied by the BAND and large CHOIR.

CRICKET, Quoits, Swings, Foot-ball, and Sack Races. Abundance of hot and cold water provided for all visitors FREE.

EASTER MONDAY, April 10th.
GRAND EXCURSION of the SONS and DAUGHTERS of TEMPERANCE, Newtown, To CHOWDER BAY.
In aid of the Building Fund of the New Hall.
The steamers ADELAIDE and PLATYPUS have been engaged. A plentiful supply of HOT and COLD WATER.
A BRASS BAND has been engaged.
FOOTBALL, QUOITS, SWINGS, &c.
The steamers will ply from the Circular Quay from 8 a.m., and every hour until 2 p.m. A boat will call at Woolloomooloo Bay at 9 and 11 a.m. Return tickets, 1s 6d; children, 9d. Tickets to be had on the wharf.
D. WILDMAN, Secretary.

EASTER MONDAY.
THE ONLY PLACE OF ATTRACTION.
EASTER MONDAY.
HOMEBUSH RACES.
EVERY ONE IS GOING.
HOMEBUSH RACES.
PLENTY OF SPORT.—CHEAP FARES.
Fine drive. Every opportunity for a comfortable day's enjoyment.
FIVE FIELDS OF HORSES.
GRAND STAND, 5s.
HOMEBUSH RACES.
RETURN TICKETS BY RAIL.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
AUTUMN OF 1872.
RENEWAL of the (AUSTRALIAN) CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 20 sov each, h ft; or 5 only if declared by the 1st April, 1872; for two years old colts, 8 st 10 lb, and fillies 8 st 8 lb: the owner of the second horse to save his stakes, and the winner to give two dozen of champagne to the committee; five furlongs. To close and name (now yearlings) to Mr. Buchan Thomson, in Sydney, on the THURSDAY after the Autum Meeting, 1871.
SPRING OF 1872.
RENEWAL of the (AUSTRALIAN) DERBY STAKES of 30 sov each, h. ft., or 5 sov only if declared by 1st March, 1872: for colts 8 st 10 lb, and fillies 8 st 5 lb, then three years old. One mile and a half. If more than twenty subscribers, the owner of the second horse to receive 60 sov out of the stakes, which are to be made at the Secretary's Office, in Sydney, before starting, or not entitled to receive though a winner. The winner to pay 20 sov towards the expenses and regulations of the course. The subscriptions to close on the THURSDAY after the Autumn Meeting of 1871, and the horses to be named to Mr. Buchan Thomson, in Sydney, on or before that day.
AUTUMN OF 1873.
RENEWAL of the (AUSTRALIAN) ST. LEGER STAKES of 30 sov each, h ft, or 5 sov only if declared by 1st August, 1872; for colts 8 st 10 lb and fillies 8 st 5 lb, then three years old. One mile and three-quarters. If more than twenty subscribers the owner of the second horse to receive 60 sov out of the stakes, which are to be made at the Secretary's office, in Sydney, before starting, or not entitled to receive though a winner. The winner to pay 20 sov towards the expenses and regulations of the course. The subscriptions to close on the THURSDAY after the Autumn Meeting of 1871, and the horses to be named to Mr. Buchan Thomson, in Sydney, on or before that day.
PRODUCE STAKES.
THE PRODUCE (NOW FOALS) eligible for the undermentioned stakes must be nominated and described to Mr. Buchan Thomson, in Sydney, on or before the FIRST THURSDAY AFTER THE AUTUMN MEETING, 1871.
To be run during the AUTUMN of 1873.
The AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB (SIRES') PRODUCE Stakes of 10 sov each, h ft, 2½ sov only if declared by 1st April, 1873, with 300 sov subscribed by the owners of the undermentioned sires: For then (Autumn 1873) two yrs, the produce of either Yattendon, Lord of Lynne, Archer, Stafford, The Barb, New Warrior, Tarragon, Lord of the Hills, Kingston, Millionaire, Fireworks, Maribyrnong, Peter Wilkins, Kelpie, Gemma di Vergy; colts, 8 st 10 lbs; fillies, 8 st 8 lbs (no allowance to geldings). The winner of the (Australian) Champagne Stakes 7 lb extra. 7 furlongs. The second horse 10, and the third 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the prize, to be deducted therefrom.
To be run during the SPRING of 1873.
The AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB (MARES') PRODUCE Stakes, of 10 sov each, h ft, 2½ sov only if declared by 1st August, 1873, with 100 sov from the A. J. C. added for then 3 yrs the produce of mares entered for this race on the 5th May last: Colts, 8 st 10 lb; fillies, 8 st 5 lb. The winner of the (Australian) Derby Stakes, 7 lb; A. J. C. (Sires') Produce Stakes or Champagne Stakes 5 lb, or of both 6 lb extra. 1½ mile. The second horse 10, and the third 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the prize, to be deducted therefrom.
The MARES and the HORSES by which covered must be named for the undermentioned races to Mr. Buchan Thomson, in Sydney, on or before the FIRST THURSDAY AFTER THE AUTUMN MEETING OF 1871.
To be run in the SPRING of 1874.
RENEWAL of the AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB (MARES') PRODUCE Stakes of 10 sov each, for the nominators of Produce h ft, 2½ sov only if declared by 1st August, 1874, added to 100 sov given by the A. J. C. for then three years produce of all mares, now covered and nominated as under; colts, 8 st 10 lb; fillies, 8 st 5 lb. The winner of the (Australian) Derby Stakes 7 lb; of the A. J. C. (SIRES') Produce Stakes or Champagne Stakes 4 lb; of both 6 lb extra; 1½ mile; second horse 10, and the third 5 per cent. on the gross amount of the prize, to be deducted therefrom. Entrance, 1 sov, to close on the first Thursday after the Autumn Meeting, 1871, and be paid and the mare and horse by which covered named to Mr. Buchan Thomson, in Sydney, on or before that date: the FOALS named and described on or before the first Thursday after the Autumn Meeting of 1872; the STAKES and FORFEITS by 10 a.m. on the day of the race.
* Observe that the nominators of mares in this race will not be liable to any forfeit unless they nominate the produce.
N.B.—Nominations for any of the above races made to Mr. R. C. BAGOT, in Melbourne, up to time of closing in Sydney will be valid.

BALMAIN PRESBYTERIAN CHOIR PICNIC to MIDDLE HARBOUR, FRIDAY, 7th April. A commodious steamer will leave Darling-street Wharf, at 9.30 and 11.30, calling at Circular Quay each trip. Tickets, 2s; children, 1s.

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EASTER MONDAY.
GRAND INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH. (Single Wicket.)

VICTORIA	v.	N. S. WALES.
Represented by		Represented by
T. W. Wills		C. Gregory
S. Cosstick, and		D. Gregory, and
J. Conway		E. Gregory.

To be played at the ALBERT GROUND, on the above days.
TROPHIES (now on view at Messrs. Thompson and Giles's, George-street), will be presented to the winners.
THE GERMAN BAND will be in attendance each day, and perform a choice selection of Popular Music.
N.B.—Wickets will be pitched on Saturday, at half-past 1 o'clock p.m., and on Monday at 11.30.
SUBSCRIBERS, &c., to Albert Ground, will be admitted (upon production of SEASON Ticket), to Ground, Pavilion, and Grand Stand.
ADMISSION—1s; Grand Stand, 1s; CHILDREN, HALF-PRICE.

NOTICE TO PUBLICANS and Others.—The BARS will be SOLD at Kiss's Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at noon.

EDUCATIONAL.

COMMERCIAL CLASS, Morning, Afternoon, and Evening. Mr. Hall, Aust. Writing Inst., 728, Geo.-st.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Calder House, Redfern.—Principal: J. David Sly, LL.B.; Assistant Master: R. M. Sly, B.A.
The next quarter begins Monday, April 3.

EDUCATION.—Ashgrove Lodge, Ashfield.—There will be Vacancies after Easter, for finishing pupils.

EDUCATION FOR BOYS at the SEASIDE. Mr. R. BLACKET, Brighton House, WOLLONGONG.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH EVENING CLASSES.—Ladies: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday; Gentlemen: Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
10, Yurong-street.

GOULBURN.—Two BOARDERS wanted, under 14 years of age preferred. Parsonage, North Goulburn.

LESSONS given in Drawing, Flower-painting, &c. Mr. A. R. Pullin, 289, Elizabeth-street South.

LADIES' COLLEGE, BATHURST.—Mrs. HAMILTON F. STEPHEN receives young Ladies as BOARDERS and Parlour Boarders. To those in delicate health the convenient situation and well-known salubrious climate of Bathurst are special recommendations in favour of this establishment. References in Bathurst—Mrs. Marsden, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. W. H. Suttor. In Sydney—Lady Stephen, Mrs. H. Mort, Mrs. Wise.

WAVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory School for young Gentlemen.—The quarter begins 1st April.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE, or Exchange for a Piano, a HARMONIUM, by Alexandre. Rosewood. Eight stops. Cost £40. G. M., HERALD Office.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

COAL AND FUEL.—Warburton and Sons, wholesale and retail coal and produce merchants, Pyrmont.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

HOT CROSS BUNS, for everyone, 16 for 1s. GARRETT'S, 93, South Head Road.

HOT CROSS BUNS.—Hot Cross Buns, of superior quality, at J. Valentine's, 51, South Head Road.

HOT CROSS BUNS on Good Friday, at J. GILLESPIE'S, 244, Pitt-street; best quality.

HOT X BUNS.—The best and cheapest in Sydney at Pinkerton's, corner of Goulburn and Pitt streets.

HOT CROSS BUNS, Hot Cross Buns. Best in Sydney. A la Flore Australienne, George-street.

HOT CROSS BUNS, Hot Cross Buns. Ready on on Thursday evening at J. Stedman's, 121, S. H. Rd.

HOT CROSS BUNS, Hot Cross Buns, on Good Friday, at 121, South H. Road, corner of Crown-st.

HOT CROSS BUNS, Hot Cross Buns, of superior quality, at J. Stedman's, 121, South Head Road.

HOT CROSS BUNS.—Customers will oblige by sending their Orders early. J. Small, Miller's Point.

HOT CROSS BUNS, ready on Thursday afternoon. Aerated Bread Company, 28, Hunter-street

HOT CROSS BUNS.—Hot Cross Buns, Good Friday. Aerated Bread Company, 28, Hunter-street.

HOT CROSS BUNS, superior quality, wholesale and retail. JOHN M. WRIGHT, 436, George-street

HOT CROSS BUNS.—HOLMES'S Buns, best in Sydney. Full supply from noon, THIS DAY.
King-street and South Head Road.

FLOUR on SALE—Hart's superfine, Country fine, &c. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE BREADSTUFFS.
HART and CO.'S .. New Superfine Flour, 1871
DUFFIELD and CO.'S New Superfine Flour, 1871
Old Superfine Flour, 1870
Household Flour, 1871.
NEW ADELAIDE WHEAT.
Also,
LAUNCESTON Superfine Flour
VICTORIAN Superior Flour.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality: lowest prices.

NEW PATNA RICE, ex Wimmera, from Calcutta, on SALE by SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

PURPLE Guava Fruit, fresh every morning, in any quantity. J. GRAHAM, Seedsman, &c., Market.

CONGOU TEAS, all sizes; some very choice, prime values. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

CURRANTS, fine fresh fruit, in good condition. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

PURE HONEY, Corn-fed Geese, Turkeys, Ducks, Fowls, &c. Ford's hay and corn stores, Park-street.

TURKEYS, TURKEYS, TURKEYS, 8s per pair. H. PRESCOTT and SON, 101, Sussex-street.

TURKEYS, TURKEYS, TURKEYS, 8s per pair. H. PRESCOTT and SON, 101, Sussex-street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—E. ZUCCANI and CO., Furnishing Warehouse, 253, George-street, are selling at a great reduction, to make room for new stock to arrive, and manufacturing on the premises, their large and varied stock of General Furniture, an inspection of which, at their spacious Show Room, is invited.
*** All goods re-marked in plain figures.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' celebrated Family Sewing-Machines, price £8. S. Hebblewhite, 432, Geo.-st.

FOR SALE, a Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing MACHINE. 315, Upper Dowling-st., Darlinghurst.

GREAT REDUCTION in price of GROVER and BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES. By advices just received per Californian mail, from the Grover and Baker Sewing-Machine Company, we are enabled to sell these celebrated machines, both Lock and Elastic Stitch,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GORDON and GOTCH, Agents, Sydney.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
First Prize at Paris, 1867.
Three first-class awards in America, 1869.
Only Prize at Sydney, 1870.
Two first prizes, Canada, 1870.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

THE "DEFIANCE" LOCK-STITCH HAND SEWING-MACHINE, price £4 10s, complete with fittings, requires no personal instructions to work, is simple in construction, and cannot get out of order; will sew anything, and is the most reliable and cheapest manufactured.
Can also be worked by the foot, with stand, at 30s extra.
Sole Agents for Australia,
S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Wynyard-street.

IMPROVED HAND SEWING-MACHINES.—The only reliable cheap machines in the world.
The "Home" Shuttle Lock-stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common Sense" Chain-stitch, £3 0s.
In cases, with hemmer, oilcan, needles, gauge, clamp, &c., &c.
Sole agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The WHEELER and WILSON new IMPROVED Family Lock-stitch Noiseless Machine, £8 10s, will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-st.

SINGER'S new Improved Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES; the No. 2, or manufacturing machine reduced to £13 10s. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES, £3 5s and upwards. SADDINGTON and SONS, 152, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, Pianofortes, Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds; also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Importers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands, for transmission to all parts of the colony.

VENETIAN Blinds, wire blinds, holland blinds, &c., to order and repaired. Tarring's, 9, Hunter-street.

HIGHLY Finished Cedar COUNTER, 7 feet 6 long, 4 drawers, full length shelf, round ends, carved brackets. J. S. PLUMMER, 101, South Head Road.

DINING-ROOM SUITES, £8 10s; a bargain. J. B. NORTH and CO., 278, George-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARD BALLS, Pin Pool, Cues, Skittles, Saloon Balls. Milgrove and Sons, Turners, 550, George-st.

GAMES FOR SPORTS.—Croquet, Lawn Coupalets, Lapell, Game de l'Etaile, Aunt Sally; leather and indiarubber footballs, targets and stands, bows and crossbows, arrows, and all the requirements for archery, at LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar, 472, George-street, opposite Markets.

WANTED, second-hand Carpenter's BENCH, single, with screw. Apply Goodlet and Smith, 483, Geo.-st.

WANTED, a PURCHASER for a Punch and Judy Show. Cheap. Apply, by letter, A. B. HERALD.

WANTED, a neat, light DOGCART. 269, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, to buy Left-off Clothing of every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a LADY, possessed of a small capital or furniture, to join another in establishing a select Boarding House in an inland town, where there is a good opening; references exchanged. Address Prompt, care of Mr. Hobbs, chemist, Newcastle.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

AN Experienced Millinery SALESWOMAN wanted, for a city house; no applicant need apply without real name by letter to Milliner, HERALD Office. Liberal salary, permanent situation.

AUCTIONEER.—A gentleman, who has for many years conducted a land and estate agency on an extensive scale, being desirous (at the request of numerous friends) to commence the business of an auctioneer, is anxious to obtain, as a PARTNER, a Gentleman of active business habits, and possessing a small income. The principles upon which it is desired to conduct the business (but bearing particularly upon the matter of deposits and the departments of surveying and mapping), are prepared for the consideration of applicants, who must be bona fide principals, and not agents. Address Auctioneer, HERALD Office.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, Bookkeeper for country, double entry. Written application, testimonials received. Salary three pounds. R. Harnett, 324, George-street.

BRISBANE HOSPITAL.—Applications will be received by the Committee up to the 27th April for a duly qualified medical man as Resident SURGEON, who will be expected to dispense. Salary, £200 per annum, with residence.
By order of the Committee,
J. L. BOURNE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, well-known on the road, wanted, to represent old established wine, spirit, and grocery house. Apply, in own handwriting, commission, and previous employ. M. E. A. H., HERALD.

DRESSMAKING.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted. A vacancy indoor. Miss Hall, Liverpool-st.

MACHINIST Wanted. One accustomed to mantle-making. Perry, Brothers, King-street.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a Second DOCTOR, for the members of the St. John's Lodge, M.U. For particulars apply to W. H. PRATT, Oddfellows' Hall, Newtown, where tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, 24th April.

REQUIRED, a Lady as Resident GOVERNESS, in a small select school. M. P., HERALD Office.

SHIPWRIGHTS' NOTICE.—Wanted EMPLOYMENT for 150 Shipwrights. Apply ... Rooms, Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point.

TO COACHBUILDERS.—Wanted, a good BODY-MAKER. Apply E. Williams and Co., Wynyard-sq.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—Wanted, a Hand to work on the seam finishing. 48, Kensington-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, for Queensland, a thoroughly qualified DRAPER. Prince, Ogg, and Co.

TO TAILORS.—Coat, Vest, and Trousers HANDS wanted. Farmer and Company.

TUTOR wanted, for a Ladies' School (English, arithmetic), 2 hours weekly. C. L., 49, William-street.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a General HAND. W. Sargeant, 37, New Pitt-street, near Circular Quay.

TO SADDLERS.—Wanted, a good SADDLE-HAND. Apply W. Primrose, saddler, Windsor.

TO MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.—Required, in the bush, an ASSISTANT, competent to dispense, attend midwifery, minor surgical cases, &c. Diploma not essential. Address L. M. L., HERALD Office, stating salary required, with or without board and residence.

VACANCIES for IMPROVERS to the mantle-making. D. H. Leader, 102, King-street.

WANTED, 3 BAKERS and 6 BOYS. S. Garrett, 93, South Head Road. Also, General Servant.

WANTED, a good TINSMITH; also, BLACK IRON WORKERS. Partridge's, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a sharp respectable YOUTH, about 15, for a law office. Address Jux, HERALD Office.

WANTED, TAILORS, Pressers, Tailoresses, and Machinists with machines. 217, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a good BAND, for Easter Monday. Apply Shakespeare Tavern, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 20 good Trouser HANDS and Machinist. A. S. Robinson's Factory. 661, Haymarket.

WANTED, a PAINTER and PAPERHANGER. John Bryant, 19, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as an APPRENTICE. Maddock, bookseller, &c., 383, George-st.

WANTED, good TROUSER HANDS. Apply to John Compton, tailor, West Maitland.

WANTED, a CORNET-PLAYER, for H.M.S. Blanche. For particulars apply on board.

WANTED, VIOLINS and CLARIONET PLAYERS; also Band Sergeant. Apply personally or by letter, to Bandmaster, H.M.S. Clio.

WANTED, CANVASSER, for well known Fire and Marine Office, in Sydney, on commission. Apply, in own handwriting, stating qualification, FIRE, HERALD Office.

WANTED, LADY or GENTLEMAN, to give Lessons in Music and French, to four pupils, at Burwood. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 143, Post Office, Sydney.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN seeks Employment as Tutor; town or country; Latin, English, &c. Omega, HERALD.

AN ENGLISH LADY, recently arrived from home, desires to meet with an ENGAGEMENT to travel with a lady or family, or to undertake the management of a family of respectability, or the companionship of a lady in this or any of the neighbouring colonies. Address C. A., HERALD Office, where references may be had.

EMPLOYMENT wanted, by trustworthy useful Man, any capacity. Inquire of A. H. M'Culloch, Pitt-st.

REQUIRED by a young Lady, of moderate education, a SITUATION in a Gentleman's Family, to instruct and attend to young children. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. A. A. B., Messrs. Gordon and Gotch's, George-street.

TUITION.—A RE-ENGAGEMENT as Governess is desired by a Young Lady, who is competent to instruct in French, music, and the usual routine of an English education. Address 353, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO SCHOOLS and FAMILIES.—A Visiting Tutor is open to ENGAGEMENT. Arithmetic, grammar, analysis, geography, use of globes, and Latin. Gentlemen privately instructed in Latin. Box 249, General Post O.

WANTED, SITUATION, as General Servant, in a gentleman's family, by Protestant. A. B., HERALD.

WAITING Engagements, House and Parlour Maids, Barmaids, Servants. Mrs. Donnelly, William-st.

WANTED, by a young person, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid. C. H., Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, by steady sober Man, with good references, EMPLOYMENT as Storeman, or in any situation of trust. Handy man not afraid of work of any kind; fair scholar; open for two days. Address H. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable married Man, without incumbrance, just arrived from England, a SITUATION as Coachman, or Coachman and Groom. First-class references. Open for three days. Address J. T., 5, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

SERVANTS WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Mrs. G. P. Harrison, Arundel-terrace, Glebe.

NURSEMAID wanted, and to do needlework; age about 18. 233, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, an elderly MAN, to look after a horse. Apply at 9 o'clock at 63, Banks-street.

WANTED, a SERVANT, for the Gun-room Mess of H.M.S. Blanche. Apply on board.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT. Apply Red Lion, Camperdown.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; one that understands cooking. Picton Arms, Haymarket.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 30, Upper William-street North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; good laundress. Mrs. Webster, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT; wages 10s week. Sportsman's Arms, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 155, George-street North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; must wash and do housework. No. 6, Edward-st., S. H. Road.

WANTED, Housekeeper (Protestant); also, General Servants; references; excellent wages. 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a steady, middle-aged WOMAN. Three only in family. 41, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good Restaurant COOK. Apply 69, King-street West.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Mrs. Ireland, corner Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, Cooks and Laundresses at 12s, and General Servants at 10s a week. Haigh, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, immediate, a House and Parlour Maid, for Goulburn; wages good. Mrs. Stephenson, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as HOUSEMAID. Apply E. Jolly, 192, Pitt-street.

WANTED, NURSEGIRL, make herself generally useful. Temperance Hotel, op. St. James's, King-st.

WANTED, a Young PERSON, to assist in housework. Mrs. Watt, Glebe Point Rd., nr. Bridge Rd.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, to do housework. 6, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to look after children. Lamb Inn, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, 12 or 13, to nurse a baby. Apply 105, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as Barmaid. Apply from 10 to 12, Montpellier, Hotel, King-st.

WANTED, a young Woman, as NURSE. Apply this day, between 2 and 3, 7, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable Man, as RUNNER, for a boarding-house. 324, Kent-street. John Allen.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as COOK, on a station; references required. Apply to James Scroggie, 96, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a useful BOY, to attend to a horse and buggy. Age, 14 or 15 preferred. Apply This (Thursday) Morning, 153, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, from the neighbourhood of Surry Hills, an active respectable GIRL, to attend children during the day; must sleep at home. Third house in new buildings, Collins-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, to proceed to Queensland, a respectable woman as NURSE. Apply at Waratah, No. 29, Upper William-street, on Thursday next, between 10 and 12 a.m. References required.

WANTED, NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN, where the youngest child is 4 years old. Apply Mrs. Conway, 400, George-street, opposite the Telegraph Office.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, that can milk, for the suburbs. Apply at 140, Castlereagh-street, on Saturday morning, between the hours of 11 and 12.

WETNURSE.—Wanted, in a private family—must have respectable references. Apply this day, between two and four o'clock, to Dr. Nott, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a strong young MAN, for a store, used to horses, must make himself generally useful; wages, 10s and found; Roman Catholic, must read and write. A. B., General Post Office.

WANTED, a pushing town, suburban, and country SALESMAN, for a soft-goods line; only those with first-class references, able to give security if required, need answer. Merchant, HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS.—Large balcony bedroom, and other rooms vacant, at 151, Phillip-street.

APARTMENTS.—Vacancies for one or two gentlemen. 207, Macquarie-street, near Domain entrance.

APARTMENTS (suite or otherwise), 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street, Darlinghurst. Smoking-room.

A BEDROOM furnished, for one or two single men. R. Balls, 165, York-st., opposite Lassetter's Stores.

A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM for a gentleman, partial board. 145, Castlereagh-street North.

APARTMENTS suitable for lady and gentleman; also, for single gentleman. 157, Bourke-st., Woolmloo.

BOARD and Residence, Mrs. Elder's, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, private, for two friends, 17s each; plunge and shower baths. 137, Eliz.-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Northumberland House, Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, private for one or two. Mrs. Turner's, 49, Stanley-street; bath. Terms, £1.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Dobson's, Park House, 27, Park-street, near Pitt-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and Residence, in a private family; terms, moderate. 120, Phillip-street, near Hunter-street.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Good Accommodation, with use of piano; horses, vehicles, and bath-room, without extra charge; terms moderate. Apply F. Hammon, watchmaker, 138, King-street; or G. H. Curtis, Mittagong.

CHANGE OF AIR.
Comfortable APARTMENTS vacant; large orchard attached; terms moderate; a sociable for the convenience of parties visiting Southwood, without extra charge. Apply Joseph Wallis, Nattai.

LADY and Gentleman require Unfurnished Bedroom and Sitting-room; use of kitchen. L. M., HERALD.

PARTIAL Board and Residence, private family, bath, balcony, &c. 1, Glasgow-ter., Macquarie-st. South.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A large airy front room, suitable for two; splendid view of harbour and Domain; piano, a superior instrument; baths, &c. 157, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Wmloo.

RESIDENCE for a Gentleman, private family; board optional; plunge, shower bath. 267, Upper Forbes-st.

SUPERIOR Residence for a small family, near Vicarage, Victoria-st., Darlinghurst. Mr. Gray, French-st.

TWO ROOMS, use of kitchen, oven; 5s 6d per week. No. 1, East-st., next Brisbane-st., South Head Road.

TO LET, a large healthy front ROOM. Apply corner Fitzroy and Crown streets, Surry Hills.

TO LET, 2 small ROOMS, furnished, at low rent; board, if required. 317, Elizabeth-street South.

VACANCIES for two gentlemen, or married couple. 7, Lower George-street, Dawes Point.

WANTED, to LET to a respectable man, a comfortable detached ROOM. Terms moderate. 214, Cumberland-street, seventh house from Church-hill, in garden. Board optional.

HOUSE Wanted, 6 rooms, Surry Hills preferred; rent about £50. Particulars, Alpha, Box 295.

WANTED, one or two rooms, unfurnished, use of kitchen; state terms. J. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, 4 or 5 roomed HOUSE, pleasantly situated; handy to the city. State terms and particulars to W. P., HERALD Office.

TO LET.

A SMALL Retired COTTAGE to LET. Apply opposite Thurlow-terrace, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

ASHFIELD.—COTTAGE, with 4-acres land, occupied by — Griffiths, Esq., to LET. W. Freshwater.

A HOUSE to LET, 8s per week. Apply 25, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills.

BALMAIN.—To LET, HOUSE, containing 5 rooms and kitchen. Apply E. Kendall, Church-street.

BUTCHER'S SHOP to LET, Albion-street, Surry Hills. Apply 570, Bourke-street.

BURWOOD HEIGHTS.—To LET, the HOUSE now occupied by Hugh Robison, Esq. Apply to Station Master, Burwood; or to Mr. Mort, City Bank.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, No. 458, Victoria-street, 4 rooms, hall, kitchen, cellar, and wash-house; water laid on, garden with back entrance. J. W. Pike, 101, Victoria-street North.

EXTRAORDINARY, IMPORTANT, AND SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—To LET, the ROYAL HOTEL and COMMERCIAL STORE, at Binda, now doing a trade of about £2000 a-year (this is a fact), situated at the corner of Queen and Bishop streets, being the leading thoroughfares in the township. Both establishments adjoin each other, and are so constructed that business can be conducted in both simultaneously under the immediate supervision of one person, which is a great advantage. They contain all the necessary accommodation for the carrying on of a large country trade; and are replete with all furnishings and fittings, including the bar, which contains the most recent improvements in glass kegs, silver cups, &c.
The Hotel contains four sleeping rooms, parlour, dining-room, bar, tap-room, and hall, all neatly polished, papered, and ceiled, which together with the store have just been thoroughly renovated in painting, papering, &c. The bar stock consists of the best brands of wines, spirits, ales, porters, &c., and has been specially selected by the proprietor in bond, which together with the furniture, can be had at a valuation.
The store stock consists of a well-selected supply of the most useful lines for a country trade, and has been purchased in Sydney also before the imposition of the new tariff, for cash. They comprise drapery in all its branches, hosiery, millinery, haberdashery and fancy goods, grocery, well-assorted oilmen's stores (best brands), ironmongery, hard, hollow, glass, crockery, and tin ware, stationery, saddlery, patent medicines, kerosene lamps, wicks, oil, and chimneys, men's, women's, girls', youths, and children's boots and shoes, with many other lines too numerous to insert, including farm, garden, and mining implements, with carpenters' and bushmen's tools, a good supply of homestead utensils; a dog-cart and harness, in perfect repair; all of which can be had at a valuation at least cost price.
The out-houses and appurtenances consist of kitchen, two servants's bedrooms, back store, coach-house, stable, orange-store, with a large and well-built 6 feet 6 inches stock-yard, part of which is rented as a public pound. A slaughtering license has been granted for the premises, and there is the best accommodation for such. A good accommodation paddock adjoins the house, enclosed by a split fence; a never-failing supply of water and grass. There is a most beautiful reserved plot in front of the hotel, capable of feeding any amount of stock, and making one of the best turn-outs in the colony.
The vendor wishes to draw special attention to the very great many advantages here offered to a man of business qualities having so large and well-assorted stock of goods to commence with, a first-class trade established in one of the most fast-improving and populous districts in the colony, within nine miles of the extraordinary rich golde field of Junction Point, with a positive certainty of the reefs being soon opened to Binda. Rich indications of the Junction Point reefs have been found extending that far. These, together with the overwhelming consideration of getting so superior a stock of goods free of all the expense, trouble, loss of time, and risk consequent on their purchase either in Sydney or Goulburn, must be patent to any one. Not even a case has been paid for. A respectable tenant will be treated liberally for the whole stock-in-trade, for cash or approved bills for 3, 4, or 6 months. Rent to be paid quarterly.
It may be well to here remark that the proprietor does not relinquish business in Binda with a view of bettering his commercial position. This he can prove. Matters of greater magnitude than business considerations alone cause him to leave. He will bind himself not to set up in the locality, and shall afford much useful information and assistance to a good tenant. Further particulars can be had from the owner personally or by letter; or from J. T. GANNON, Esq., Solicitor, Goulburn.
TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

HOUSE to LET, 247, Kent-street, 8 rooms, every convenience. Keys at Mr. Joyes, 243, Kent-street.

HOTEL, near the Wharfs, to LET; the cheapest house in Sydney. C. H. Rooke, 363, George-street.

HOUSE to LET; bath, stable, and paddocks. Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite Thurlow-terrace.

HOUSES to LET; 4 rooms, washhouse, and every convenience; 12s. Whittell's, foot of Bathurst-st.

MOST Centrally situated and extensive BUSINESS PREMISES, in George-street, directly opposite the New Town Hall and Cathedral. The front shop and portion of store at rear, with back entrance, together with the Dwelling-house, to be LET for a term, with immediate possession. The position is undeniable. Apply to Chandler and Co., 401, George-street.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, HOUSE and SHOP, Newtown Road, next the Railway Bridge, 6 rooms, colonnade, and balcony; counter and shelving in shop. Apply baker's shop, next door.

NO. 251, SUSSEX-STREET.—Large DWELLING-HOUSE, 8 rooms, kitchen, extensive cellarage, yard, 9-stall stable, coachhouse, stores, and storerooms, three large baker's ovens—the residence and stores of the late Mr. H. W. Johnson, contractor. The whole will be put in good repair. To be LET in one lot or separately. Apply at the Tweed Factory; or to R. L. Scrutton, Exchange.

TO LET, HOUSE, 103, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, 7 rooms, kitchen, &c. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, convenient HOUSE, Langley-lane, off South Head Road; rent low. Mr. Kidman, South Hd. Rd.

TO LET, convenient HOUSE, Langley-lane, off South Head Rd. Rent low. W. Kidman, South Head Rd.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 3 rooms, yard, garden, shed, &c.; water; rent 8s. Opposite Dyer's, Rushcutter's Bay.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, bath, copper, &c., Orwell-street. John Fairfax, jun., 210, William-street.

TO BE LET, or for SALE, partly furnished, a HOUSE, Rose Bay. Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-pl.

TO LET, ASTON HALL, Randwick. Apply to S. H. Pearce.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near Chelsea-street. Apply G. Crispo, Chelsea-st.

TO LET, two COTTAGES, Charlotte-place—reduced rent. W. Ellard, 186, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, Darling-street East, Balmain.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen. 14, Barcom-street, Darlinghurst.

TO LET, 4-stalled STABLE and COACH-HOUSE, with loft above, suitable for storage. 62, Hunter-st.

TO LET, 2, Twickenham-ter., Stanmore Rd., Ransom. Apply on premises, or Cooke and Robins, 231, Pitt-st.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Prince-street N., now occupied by Mr. Ward. Apply at 225, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, 223, Macquarie-street, now occupied by Dr. Charles; rent, £140 a year. Apply 225, next door.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 43, George-street North, 7 rooms and kitchen. Apply at Coal Depot, adjoining.

TO LET, genteel Cottage RESIDENCE, five rooms, kitchen, out-offices, coach-house, stables, garden, paddock, good water. Apply D. Pugh, 428, George-street.

TO LET, that genteel residence, FORTUNA COTTAGE, in Darling-street, containing 5 rooms, with conveniences; two minutes' walk of ferry. J. L. Murphy, 128, Prince-st.; or Captain Prescott, Bak Cottage, Balmain.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, 474, George-street, opposite the Markets, which have just undergone a thorough repair. For rent and all particulars apply J. Kidman, 476, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms; verandahs, pantry, washhouse; overlooking the Park, James-street, Redfern, near Castlereagh-street. Apply to Mr. Polle, next door but one. Rent, 11s.

TO LET, 3 new HOUSES, each 7 rooms, in Brighton-terrace, Devonshire-street, convenient to Railway Station; garden in front; good yards and back entrance. Taxes paid, 17s. Apply greengrocer's, opposite side.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, No. 2, Wrenville-ter., 6 rooms; every convenience. 27, S. H. Road.

TO BE LET, those eligible STORES, 88, Clarence-street. Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-place.

TO LET, a roomy STORE, 60 x 20, in Macquarie-place, recently occupied by Nichol; rent £70. Apply to J. P. Hilly, 138, Pitt-street.

TO LET, for any term required, those large and central PREMISES, No. 349, George-street; also large STORE at the rear of same, now occupied by B. Braun, as a warehouse and store.

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